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HOOVER ASKS SENATE TO END TARIFF DELAY

President Requests Action to Avoid Adverse Effect on Business Progress

G. O. P. LEADERS CLAIM COALITION CONTROLS

Party Chiefs of Both Houses Meet at White House—Urged to Co-operate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While in the Senate the Democratic-Progressive coalition signalized its resumption of tariff consideration, which it had laid aside for the better part of a week to debate a United States Supreme Court appointment, with another major rate-cutting victory Feb. 17, Republican Congressional leaders and the President indicated growing concern over the legislative stalemate that is rapidly developing between the two branches of Congress.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader; Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker; James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah; Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, and Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, conferred with the Chief Executive on the congressional situation, informing him that with House enactments piling up at the Senate door they saw no reason for the House continuing to pass legislation.

It is known that at the conference with the congressional leaders the President conseled conciliatory overtures to the coalition leaders and that the Republican managers promised to take up the question of expediting action on the tariff bill with the opposition.

The President is much concerned over delay in the Senate of consideration of appropriation measures. The House, free to follow its legislative program, is practically through the big supply bills; but with the tariff measure blocking all legislation in the Senate, that chamber has as yet given no consideration to any of this essential legislation.

The need of prompt action on appropriation legislation is particularly important this session, as in response to President Hoover's economic mobilization the Government has enlarged and speeded up its construction program so as to furnish greater sources of employment. This emergency plan has been possible by drawing heavily on authorized appropriations.

When this enlarged program was undertaken in November, 1929, there was no thought at that time that Congress would not have enacted additional appropriation legislation by the time the available funds were exhausted. The stalemate in the Senate has brought about just this sort of situation.

Unless by the middle of March the Senate acts on some of the important

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Egyptian Tariff Backed by Envoy of United States

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO — The American legation here Feb. 17 sent a note to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs guardedly approving the new tariff introduced Feb. 16 which approximately doubles the former ad valorem duties of 8 per cent.

It is understood the position of the United States is much the same as the British which is defined in an official communication issued at the residency stating that Britain assented to the application to British subjects of the new Egyptian customs and excise legislation as a provisional measure to be confirmed by the negotiation of a commercial convention.

This assent is being given without prejudice to the right of recourse to the courts normally enjoyed by British subjects in respect to Egyptian administrative measures and on the understanding that the British will in any case enjoy most favored nation treatment.

The question of recourse to the courts is going to be difficult, since, according to the royal decree issued by the Egyptian Government, an arbiter is to deal with all disputes between the customs authorities and merchants and an article in the decree states "the decision of the arbiter shall be considered final. Mixed tribunals cannot in any case consider disputes arising between customs and importers about the nature and quality or origin of merchandise."

This means that the Egyptian and foreign viewpoint differ fundamentally as to legal position and nobody knows what will happen because merchants are expected to refer disputes to mixed courts despite the Egyptian Government's ban and then the serious question of competence will immediately arise.

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Salesmanship by Plane Started by British Firm

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SALESMANSHIP by air has been inaugurated by a large oil company which has bought five light airplanes for its salesmen in Egypt, India, and Australia, it was announced Feb. 17 by G. N. Wilson, member of the organization.

Mr. Wilson explained that owing to the vast distances to be covered in these countries, much time can be saved by the new method, which he hopes will be adopted by other business organizations, thus tending to assist the export trade of British aircraft.

Europe's Peace Found to Hinge on Tariff Pact

Trade Disarmament Set as Main Objective of Proposed Truce

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, addressing the tariff truce conference Feb. 18, said it was most important that an agreement should be reached which would lead to negotiations of all all-around reduction in tariffs, for the alternative is the growth of trade restrictions which would draw free trade countries into competition in tariffs and prove disastrous to economic freedom.

The world, said Mr. Graham, is unsettled and restless, there is a widespread demand for the necessaries of life which could be supplied only by the greatest possible cooperation between nations. He explained that in proposing a truce which he hoped would last two years he had no idea of stabilizing tariffs at their present level, the truce being the basis for a determined effort to reduce tariffs.

He merely desired to obtain an appropriate atmosphere for a downward movement, the whole object of the truce being to give practical effect to the resolution of the economic conference of 1927 in favor of freer trade and international cooperation.

Plan of Negotiation Sought

Mr. Graham therefore proposed that a committee should be appointed to consider the best methods of conducting negotiations for lowering tariffs during the truce. He hoped that in accepting the draft convention the delegates would keep exceptions down to the lowest possible level.

Paul Hymans of Belgium also emphasized that the proposal of a tariff truce was by no means the sole objective of the conference. It was merely a preliminary move to further negotiations for lowering tariffs. He said it was to the interest of all that a tariff truce be concluded for if not there would certainly be a tariff war which would signify the failure of the League of Nations in economic work. Small countries would run the risk of being imprisoned within their frontiers.

The Belgian Foreign Minister therefore called upon the greater powers to avoid the danger of a policy which might entail the economic decadence of Europe. His view is that economic disarmament is an essen-

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World Sees How to Go Up in Style

At Top, Left to Right—Pantry of Keystone Loening Patrician, With Electric Stove, Fireless Cooker, Kitchen Cabinet and Refrigerator; Ryan Brougham Seeking Altitude at Sharp Angle Just After Leaving Ground. Bottom—Interior of Curtiss Condor Transport, With Lining of Cretonne Damask and Blue Leather, Chairs. Inset—Cliff W. Henderson, Manager International Aircraft Exposition.

Persecutions in Russia Unabated; Soviets Protest British Attitude

Movement Abroad Against Attack on Churches Termed Sign of New Imperialist Offensive—Revival of Religion Reported, Despite Suppression

While the Soviet press denounces the British Foreign Secretary's announced intention of using his influence on behalf of relizious liberty in Russia and affects to regard foreign protests against persecution of the churches as signs of a coming imperialist attack on the Nation, Prebendary Gough, leader of the protest movement in Britain, declares that the persecutions are as intense as ever, including numbers of imprisonments and deportations. The Prebendary states that evidences of a religious revival are increasing in Russia. From Berlin comes the view that Moscow is disturbed at the publicity given to the religious persecutions abroad and is seeking to counteract it.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Izvestia of Feb. 18 takes a serious view of the promise of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, to use all the influence of Britain on behalf of religious liberty in the Soviet Union, characterizing it as "the crudest violation of the recently concluded Anglo-Soviet agreement, which put each

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

French Position Hinders Britain, Says Birkenhead

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Every great extension of naval power in European waters, such as that proposed by France at the naval conference, would react on any possibility of great reduction in the British Navy, declared Lord Birkenhead, speaking at the American Chamber of Commerce dinner in London, Feb. 17.

France, he said, having the greatest army air force in the world, is proposing to equip herself with a navy which, if analyzed, would also be one of the greatest navies in the world. He had every sympathy with the French position, which he declared remained logical throughout the course of discussions. No country, he said, wishes to co-operate more with the American people than Great Britain, but he was sure it would be realized that Britain must protect its sea arteries.

Referring to the suggestion made by F. E. Powell, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, that Britain should welcome the introduction of American capital, Lord Birkenhead said, "Of course, Britain welcomed the investment of American money. It had been the whole policy of this country to do so. British capital had helped develop America, but it had not been a question of benevolence but a business proposition and the same thing applied to the present."

Lord Gainford, H. Wickham Steed and Sir Harry Brittain also spoke.

WOMAN TO PRACTICE AT JERUSALEM BAR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—After a seven-year struggle for the right to practice before the bar, Mrs. Rosa Ginsburg Feb. 15 won her fight with a Supreme Court ruling that nothing in the Ottoman law or in legislation since the British occupation excludes woman from this right.

Lower courts held that it would be contrary to Moslem tradition to allow a woman to appear in religious courts, but the higher court decided the existing law makes even this possible. The legal board was accordingly ordered to allow the petitioner to take the foreign advocates examinations, opening the way for three or four other women, including one American, to practice in Palestine courts.

1930 EXPECTED TO BE CRUCIAL PERIOD IN AIR

Manufacturers Set Stage to Put Planes in Same Category With Cars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—When today's kindergarten pupils are studying the history of aviation perhaps 10 years hence, it is probable that 1930 will be set down as the crucial period of the aircraft industry—the year in which the makers of airplanes set the stage for the widespread distribution of their product that was to follow.

To those who sought the significance of the nine-day international aircraft exposition, which opened in the St. Louis Arena, Feb. 15, it was evident, beyond the colorful exhibit of airplanes and accessories, that the underlying purpose of this world's air fair is to place the industry on a firm footing, looking to development comparable to that of the automobile industry. To that end sales conferences are being held and educators and aircraft executives formulating plans for the inclusion of aviation courses in public schools and universities throughout the United States.

Aviation has undergone its spectacular era. Through perilous experiments, public interest has been built to a high level. Aircraft executives are now preparing to sell to the public the ships at which it has heretofore marveled at a distance.

TELEVISION SIGNAL SENT 20,000 MILES

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—For the first time in history, according to officials of the General Electric Company here, a television signal was transmitted over a distance of 20,000 miles Feb. 18.

The experiment was conducted by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, staff research worker of the General Electric Company, who transmitted the signal from W2XAF, the company's experimental short-wave station to VK2ME at Sydney, Australia. The signal was received in Australia and reradiocast, being picked up again at Schenectady.

A rectangular pattern, about one foot square, was the figure transmitted. The original pattern had very sharp outlines, but the image received after traveling 20,000 miles was said to be "fuzzy" in outline. Dr. Alexanderson declared, however, that reception of the image at all was significant as intimating further possibilities in the transmission of pictures.

YOUTH VISUALIZES UNITED EUROPE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Representatives of student bodies from 10 European states, including France and Germany, have met here in a congress organized by the Pan-Europe movement. The discussions emphasized the necessity for the political, economic and cultural co-operation of the whole of Europe and maintained that academic youth throughout Europe is already prepared to work for a united continent.

Cities Outline Busy Program of Prosperity

Millions to Be Spent This Year in Response to Hoover-Allen Request

Municipal construction in excess of $6,000,000 will be speeded in nearly a score of Massachusetts cities and towns in line with the requests of President Hoover and Governor Allen to increase employment.

Although there has not been sufficient time for replies to the Governor's letter to executives of municipalties throughout the State, asking them to rush their building programs, expressions by city officials indicate that much work will be started at an earlier date than usual.

The construction is not intended to be of emergency character, but involves many plans that have been under consideration for some time.

The employment stabilization scheme was aided in Boston by appropriations totaling $580,000 made by the city council on recommendations of the finance committee.

These include the East Boston courthouse addition, $275,000; the Brighton courthouse addition, $160,000; the Muddy River improvement, $35,000; purchase of land on Leverett and Nashua Streets, $25,000; a memorial to founders of Boston, $45,000 and the Webster Avenue Playground, $40,000.

In addition the Council gave final reading to the order for repaving of Bunker Hill Street for which an appropriation of $100,000 already is available. An order from Mayor Curley for $205,000 to improve the East Boston Airport was received.

New Jail for Lynn

In Lynn ground will be broken April 1 for a $1,340,000 high school at Memorial Park, East Lynn, according to Ulman R. Hunt of the building department. In line with Governor's program, he said, the city has decided to build a $100,000 jail instead of rebuilding the present one at a cost of $30,000. Alterations and improvements on the city hall also will be rushed.

Unemployment at Salem will be somewhat alleviated by a $300,000 building program, according to George J. Bates, Mayor. This includes a comprehensive road construction program, $100,000 for two primary school buildings and about $180,000 for sewer work. The schools, for which bids will be advertised by March 1, will employ an average of 150 workmen for a period of eight months.

Swampscott has proposed a new $500,000 high school building and an addition to the library which will

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British Party Founded on Platform of Single Tariff for Empire's Units

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Lord Beaverbrook, newspaper magnate, startled London Feb. 18 with announcement of the formation of a "new political party" which is to run independent parliamentary candidates in support of the much-advertised scheme for a British Empire fiscal union.

It is reported that Lord Beaverbrook has obtained 200,000 signatures in favor of making the British Commonwealth of Nations into free trade units surrounded by a single tariff wall, and his move is hailed by the Liberal press as a "Conservative split."

The Times, Conservative, on the other hand, describes the new "party" as "sheer anticlimax," since the cause of Empire free trade must be won or lost in the Dominions rather than in Britain.

Last month Lord Beaverbrook showed his power at Nottingham over the seat held by a Conservative who was thinking of retiring. In this case he caused such consternation in Conservative ranks by putting in an empire free trade candidate to contest the expected by-election that it was hastily decided that the sitting member should remain. Estimates vary as to what he can now effect.

The Morning Post, Conservative, says: "If he achieves anything it will be to strengthen forces which are opposed to his policy by dividing those who might have supported it." The Daily Mail, owned by Lord Rothermere, who has thrown in his lot with Lord Beaverbrook, hails the new party as making "direct appeal to every patriotic woman and man."

Lord Beaverbrook himself is full of confidence. His journal, the Daily Express, says: "It is no secret that a great number of the Conservative Party are empire free traders. It is no secret we had hoped great things from the Conservative Party. We have been patient to the point of weakness. The United Empire Party had to be. This was inevitable. A political party is nothing more than prolongation of public opinion. When public opinion outstrips existing parties a new one must be born. That is the situation today."

Renewed Emphasis on Research Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba—Extension of the teaching facilities of universities, to encourage research by students, was recommended by Dr. Angel Arturo Aballo, of Havana, before the first International Conference of Universities here. Representatives of more than 100 universities from 30 nations are attending the sessions.

Dr. Alberto Del Junco, of Havana University, discussing the contribution of the universities in the modeling of youthful character, stressed the basic responsibilities of the colleges. Their task, he declared, is not only to train them academically, but to give them an adequate preparation for their life work.

Dr. Enrique Molina, of Concepcion University, Chile, advised the educators to take steps to make the Latin-American youth realize the need of maintaining the pure Spanish language as one of the new world's highest inheritances from Spain.

AMERICA WOULD PUT TEETH IN PEACE PACT; PARIS SEEKS CABINET

French Anxious for Immediate Formation of a New Government

TARDIEU'S FALL DUE TO INTERNAL ISSUE

President Doumergue Consults Heads of Parties and Officials Over Situation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Demands are heard on all sides that the cabinet crisis be of short duration, in order that the important negotiations at London may continue without serious interruption. André Tardieu's policy at London played no part in the forced resignation of the Government.

The popular demand is for the immediate formation of a new ministry, in view of the prompt action required, not only at London, but with regard to the ratification of the reparations agreements reached at The Hague, and in view of the important financial and economic measures now under consideration.

President Doumergue has commenced his consultations with the presidents of the Chamber, Senate, and leaders of party groups with a view to the immediate formation of a new Government. There is naturally speculation as to who will be asked to form a new Cabinet. M. Tardieu's name is most frequently mentioned, and it is generally admitted that the reverse experienced by the Ministry in no way reflects upon his ability.

It is also rumored that Aristide Briand may be called upon to form his thirteenth Cabinet, and the name of Poincaré is sometimes mentioned.

It appears likely that the new ministry will be a coalition government, in which the Radical Party which has been in exile, forced or voluntary, from a share in the Government, and which has more members in the Chamber than any other party, will have a part.

M. Cheron, the Minister of Finance, has for the last week been engaged in a series of spirited controversies with the finance committee of the Chamber. The committee has insisted upon important decreases in taxes and more generous provisions for war veterans and workers.

M. Cheron on the other hand has been the exponent of economy and thrift. He has insisted that in view of the large expenditures already approved for the 1930 budget, no important decrease in taxation can be sanctioned nor can raids be made upon the Treasury in order to provide retiring pensions for soldiers and workers.

This controversy reached a climax when the Finance Committe advocated in the Chamber that married women who work in their husbands' shops should have the right to deduct their salaries from the common earnings for purposes of taxation.

M. Cheron declared this would decrease the revenue by 60,000,000 francs yearly, which although not in itself a primary consideration would, nevertheless, upset the budget equilibrium. M. Cheron had only an hour earlier succeeded in gaining a confidence vote from the chamber on a similar question. When the matter of married women's salaries came up, however, the debate was carried beyond financial into political sphere and M. Cheron, who declared that he had discussed this matter with M. Tardieu a few hours previously and was therefore speaking as the authorized spokesman of the Government decided to make a decisive test on this point.

The Tardieu ministry was formed on Nov. 3, 1929.

Efforts Are Being Made to Meet Freneh Demand for Security

U. S. BATTLESHIP PLAN DEFINITELY DROPPED

Solution Is Being Sought of the Japanese Cruiser Figures

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The American delegation to the London five-power naval conference, upon whose shoulders the responsibility for leading the way out of the arithmetical tangle rests, has adopted the following position, it is stated on high authority:

1. The American delegation will welcome heartily a proposal by any other delegation, probably British, "to implement the Kellogg pact by providing for a general consultation in the event of a threatened breach of peace."

2. The American delegation is convinced that mutual concessions will show a way out of the present clash of opinion with the Japanese over cruiser strengths and believes that some halfway position will be finally adopted.

3. The American delegation realizes that the suggestion for a superbattleship for the United States should never have been pressed and the idea is now definitely dropped.

This clarification of the official views of the American delegation is regarded as a highly important indication that the London conference after all will seek a more lasting basis for the limitation of armaments than the mere assertion of national requirements. Most significant is the information that the delegation, far from opposing a consultative pact, will welcome its suggestion.

Implementing Paris Pact

It is pointed out in official circles that the implementation of the Pact of Paris has been suggested publicly by Charles E. Hughes, Henry L. Stimson and many others and that the Hoover Administration learned during its intervention in the Russian-Chinese dispute last December that permanent machinery providing for the application of the pact was absolutely an immediate necessity.

This view has been communicated to the British Government and it is altogether probable that Ramsay MacDonald will bring forward an implementation proposal himself. The immediate aim of this proposal of course is to provide the French with a political arrangement which may do something to satisfy their unceasing cry for security. Any suggestion of a regional understanding in the Mediterranean alone, or a guarantee with sanctions like the Locarno treaty, has definitely gone by the board in the view of both the American and British delegations. The suggested implementation pact has neither of these objections about it, and would be in the view of the delegation a forward step toward world peace by bringing the United States to the council table when peace is threatened.

Form of Consultative Pact

It is not clear, however, that so moderate a commitment would satisfy the French demand for security. But as soon as an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is reached as to exactly what form the consultative pact should take, an offer will be made to France, and if the French accept it as a sufficient quid pro quo, then the treaty will see the light of day.

The negotiations therefore first depend upon French reception. If a treaty is drawn up, it should not be within the same covenant as the naval treaty itself, in the view of the American delegation, but will form a separate, special political undertaking open to the signature of all the 50-odd signatories to the Pact of Paris. It is recognized that the existence of two separate treaties may make the passage through the United States Senate more stormy and that the Senate might refuse a political arrangement while accepting a naval settlement, but this is not felt likely by the delegation, in view of the great strength of American public opinion behind the Kellogg pact and all that its implementation means for its effectiveness.

As regards the American conviction that a Japanese settlement will not be difficult, it is impossible to speak definitely, but to any practical politician it is only necessary to point to the Japanese general election on February 20 as a sufficient reason for Japanese inability to compromise until after the political future is clear.

Awaiting Japanese Election

The Americans, as well as the British, are firmly convinced that after the election no insuperable difficulty whatever will be experienced over the Japanese claim.

The fall of the Tardieu government has given the naval conference a breathing space which may make all the difference in the world to the ultimate success of the deliberations in view of responsible observers here. Not that the delegates expect the slightest difference in their position when responsible French statesmen return to London—indeed it is expected that M. Tardieu himself will return here and it is well recognized that upon naval matters French opinion is practically unanimous.

But before M. Tardieu left London on Feb. 14, the situation was very tense and difficult and his return

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

What's Right With America? Ease and Luxury of Trains Enjoyed

* * *

Traveler Bestows World Laurels on Services of Great Rail Systems—Becomes Reconciled to Gymnastics of Sleeping Cars

* * *

VIII—IN PRAISE OF TRAINS

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Coming back from the West on a beautiful day of November, when the air was balmy, and the sun shone on the great spaces as it shines in June, I sat on the observation car at the rear of the train. I sat there throughout a long afternoon, enjoying the Indian summer, glad to be out of doors in the sunshine—carried swiftly through space in the sunshine.

On this uncovered car, my eyes fixed on the incredibly remote, and increasingly remote, line of horizon, I thought of many things, but chiefly did I think of the excellencies of the American train.

The rails widened at my feet and immediately narrowed, and continually narrowed, and I could almost see the point, far, far off, where they, after running toward each other for many miles, at last met as the earth and sky met.

These straight steel lines were ruled across the plains. The plains seemed endless, for we were in the middle West; and the rails seemed endless. Somewhere or other they curve; but one was not conscious of curves—one was only conscious of apparently interminable bands of steel aimed like an arrow at the heart of the westering sun.

Variety of Landscape

So one can travel for days and nights in the United States. I have myself traveled over a distance that I compute to be between 4000 and 5000 miles; not always over plains, for there is variety in the landscape, though there is, in the country through which I was traveling on this summer-like afternoon of November, nothing but a monotonous

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

What Is Going on in Barga?

THIS mystery state of the Far East, between the Great Khingan Mountains and the Soviet frontier, established silence following the first Soviet offensive against China, and its daily course of events is still little known. An article describing Barga's isolation and its interesting characteristics will appear in the Monitor

Tomorrow

RELIEF URGED FOR OWNER OF SMALL STORES

Committees Hear Plea for Change in Tax Law Affecting Chains

Relief for the small store owner in Massachusetts who competes with the chain stores was urged before the legislative Committee on Taxation by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Long proposed two constitutional amendments. The first, designed to increase the spread of taxation on tangible property, would permit the personal property tax to be assessed at different rates and be determined by different methods in separate tax classifications. The second amendment would provide for the imposition of a graded tax.

Mr. Long said that under the present law the small store owner who is not incorporated, such as the average groceryman or druggist, pays a tax of $30 on $1000 worth of goods on his shelves, where the big chain store pays only 50 cents, locally, on the same amount.

The proposed law change would bring more money to the locality where the stores are situated and thus also aid in the relief of local real estate. He said the present law drives many to incorporate when they should be doing business as individuals. He said the present law on tangible personal property such as furniture if it were enforced would result in a "small sized revolution."

Coleman Silbert, a member of the special taxation commission, told the committee that the amendments also would aid employment by relieving taxation on mill machinery which produces no income.

Inequalities Stressed

Other inequalities in the present law in Massachusetts were stressed by Mr. Silbert. He said that if a man has $100,000 cash in the bank he pays only a tax on the 6 per cent income, about $300, but if he puts $100,000 into a picture or into furniture for his home he must pay a tax of $3000.

Charging that the Republican majority in the Legislature was denying Boston the measure of home rule accorded to other cities in the State, Democratic members of the Boston delegation in the General Court appeared before the Joint Committee on Cities today in support of two amendments to the present Boston City Charter.

The first would authorize the Mayor of Boston to appoint the city Police Commissioner. The other was a bill providing for party primaries prior to the Boston municipal elections for Mayor and councilors.

A bill authorizing police officers to arrest without a warrant persons charged with driving motorcars while intoxicated, was passed to be engrossed by the House yesterday. On roll call, 107 representatives favored the measure and 92 opposed it.

The House also passed the resolve calling for an investigation by the Attorney-General of the pensioning of Oliver B. Garrett as a member of the Boston police force. The rising vote was 67 to 23.

Textile Survey Completed

A bill to place the sale of proprietary medicines in communities having no registered pharmacy under supervision of the Board of Pharmacy was favored by about 200 pharmacists who appeared before the legislative Committee on Public Health.

Appearing before the Committee on Administration, Leon M. Lamb, secretary of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, said that the commission had completed preparing its extensive survey of the textile industry. The commission's delay in making the study was criticized by two representatives. After hearing Mr. Lamb they recommended that the State provide increased appropriations to facilitate the work of the commission and similar investigating groups.

The bill increasing the allowance which cities may spend for band concerts from $500 to $1000 was signed yesterday by Gov. Frank G. Allen.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate southwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 34.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh southwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; rising temperature; fresh southwest winds, shifting to northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	26	Memphis	46
Atlantic City	36	Montreal	18
Boston	28	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	46
Calgary	48	New York	30
Charleston	72	Philadelphia	30
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	32	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	22	San Francisco	54
Galveston	56	St. Louis	42
Hatteras	42	St. Paul	26
Helena	52	Seattle	60
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	54
Kansas City	48	Washington	30
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:22 p.m.; Wednesday, 3:43 a.m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

GROUP OPPOSED TO VACCINATION GIVES REASONS

Declaration Asking Repeal of Compulsory Law Sent to General Court

A declaration of reasons for repeal of the compulsory vaccination statute in Massachusetts has been sent to members of the Legislature by the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination.

The group, of which Leland Powers is the chairman, has sponsored a bill now before the General Court, which would abolish any compulsory form of vaccination or inoculation.

"Since Massachusetts has a compulsory school attendance law for all children from 7 to 14 years of age," the declaration says, "and since a healthy, unvaccinated child may not enter nor attend, we must seek relief from this intolerable condition, in order that the school attendance law may be complied with.

"We claim the right to choose our own physician and the treatment our children shall receive; the right of a healthy, unvaccinated child to attend either public or private school, as its parent or guardian shall decide.

"We claim that the people have never desired nor asked for this compulsory vaccination law. We claim that every man, woman and child of sound health possesses a natural immunity to disease.

"The prophecies of immunity from smallpox to be obtained by the process of injecting into the human body disease products from the bodies of diseased animals are not supported by the world's experience with vaccination.

"We claim that such measures are now sought to be enacted or retained on the statute books only by a limited medical group and those financially interested in the manufacture and distribution of vaccines, toxins, antitoxins and serums. We deny that such measures are conducive to the welfare of our children.

"Vital statistics and board of health reports conclusively show that the repeal of compulsory vaccination statutes has not increased the disease of smallpox but has diminished it and lessened the deaths from that disease. We can show that this is true, wherever and whenever sanitation has been allowed to displace compulsory vaccination."

Season Labor Slump Smaller This Year

That the usual seasonable decrease in the number of tradesmen employed in Massachusetts was not nearly so marked this year as last, is revealed in a survey engineered by the Massachusetts Department of Labor.

In January, 1930, there were 7402 building trades men employed by 349 contractors compared to 8615 in December, 1929, a decrease of 14.1 per cent compared to a decrease of 28.6 between the months of December, 1928, and January, 1929.

The total number of hours worked during the representative week in January, 1930, was 280,748, compared to 330,541 in December, 1929. The January wage payroll for the representative week was $291,074, while in December it was $336,716, the figures show. There were 39 contractors who had none on their payroll in January, compared to December's total of 31.

Byrd Ship Reports Heavy Snowstorm

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—The Geographical Society of Cuba Feb. 18 asked the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, through its radio research station at South Dartmouth, to notify Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd that the society had awarded him its "Great Gold Medal" and hoped it would be possible to present it to him in person upon his return from the antarctic.

The station at South Dartmouth last night listened to a long exchange of messages between the Eleanor Bolling, one of Byrd's supply ships outside the ice pack, and the City of New York at Little America. The Eleanor Bolling said it was snowing heavily and there were many whales about the ship. She gave her position as 1076 miles southeast of Taiaroa Head, New Zealand.

Harvard Gets Valuable Hebrew Books; Gifts to Library Include Rare Volumes

Two vast and valuable collections of Hebrew books have recently come into the possession of Harvard University, the university library announces.

The first of these, a collection of about 12,000 volumes, represents the output of almost all the Hebrew presses in every part of the world from the introduction of printing to the present. It is the gift of Lucius N. Littauer '78 of New York City, in honor of his father, and will be known as the Nathan Littauer Library. The second collection consists of about 3000 volumes, and is especially rich in Oriental prints. It was presented to the university by an anonymous friend in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack '18.

The Littauer gift makes Harvard the possessor of the collection made by Ephraim Deinard, now of New Orleans, the venerable Hebrew scholar and bibliographer. The collection, the result of a life-long effort by Mr. Deinard, includes the most important works in practically every branch of Hebrew literature. It will serve as the nucleus for a comprehensive collection, distinct from the other classifications in the library. The gift was made with a view to strengthening the source material at the disposal of the incumbent of the Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy, a chair established in 1925 by Lucius Littauer. Professor Harry A. Wolfson '12 is the first and present incumbent.

It contains 19 incunabula, among which is included the code of Jewish civil laws by Jacob ben Asher, entitled "Tur Hoshen Mishpat." It was printed in Piove di Sacco in 1475, and is the second dated Hebrew book, though it may actually be the first Hebrew book to have gone to print. Among the other incunabula the following may be mentioned: The first Hebrew prayerbook, the first two Hebrew books printed in Lisbon, the first edition of Solomon Ibn Gabirol's philosophic aphorisms, and the code of Maimonides.

EL SALVADOR SENDS PROTEST

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—The Government of El Salvador is protesting formally to the Government of Honduras, charging her citizens with destroying boundary posts between the two countries, according to reports reaching here.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Charles Eliot Norton Lecture on poetry in series by Prof. Heathcote William Garrod, Fellow of Merton College and Sometime Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, on "Robert Bridges, The Testament of Beauty," Fogg Art Museum, 8.

Copley-Plaza: annual banquet, Traffic Club of New England, speaking and entertainment, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Presentation of thirty-second annual production of the Undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Snobieries of 1930," Fine Arts Theater, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8:30; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9.

Meeting, Home Club of East Boston, talk on "The Proper Lighting of the Home," by H. C. Doyle, presentation of a playet, "Lit Up," with the assistance of the Edison Electric Light Co., tableaux illustrating colonial lighting, Clubhouse, East Boston, 8.

Third annual nation-wide banquet for Business girls, talk by Dr. Russell H. Stafford, messages from the national president of the Business and Professional Women's Department, Miss Elsie West, entertainment by Miss Dorothy Black, dancer, Miss Esther Hynes, soloist, Miss Mary Jack, pianist, and the Mandolin Club, Boston Y. W. C. A. building, 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: premier showings of the films, "From Clay to Bronze," illustrated by Katherine W. Lane, and "Sculpture in Stone," illustrated by Anna Hyatt Huntington, Lecture Hall, 8:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; rehearsal of Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

The Better Business Letters Conference, auspices Beta Gamma Sigma, Honorary Fraternity of Boston University, University Club, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston; nature talk by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 11; motion picture, Part II of the Life of Nathan Hale, "The Heart of a Hero," Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, demonstrations by Mischa Tulin, Russian musical composer, of "The RCA Theremin," and "The Ultra Violet Ray in Art," by George L. Hall, of Melrose, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Harvard University; astronomical colloquium, lectures by J. L. Greenstein, and B. J. Bok, Harvard College Observatory Building A, 4:30; lecture in series on "Great Authors: Horace," by Prof. C. H. Moore, Emerson D. 4:30.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor B, 12:30; luncheon, N. E. Gas Association, Parlor D, 12:30; luncheon, N. E. Gas Association—Ladies Auxiliary, Parlor C; meeting, N. E. Gas Association, Georgian Room, all day.

Illustrated talk by Stephen Mahoney, superintendent of recreation, Cambridge, Mass., on "The Home Playground," auspices Boston Home Information Center, 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Open all day Feb. 22. Admission free. Exhibits from world-wide sources of natural history and the peoples of many lands, including some of rare value and some not to be seen elsewhere in Greater Boston or in New England. Objects arranged in educational manner and accompanied by illuminating story labels. Animals, birds of the world, butterflies of the world, insects, sea life, rocks, minerals, dolls of all countries, colonial doll house. Cases of articles from Japan, China, Egypt, India, North American Indians, Latin America, the Philippines, Greenland, early America, North Africa, etc. Japanese festival dolls. Baskets of the world. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—The remarkable progress made by American railways in their advertising methods is brought out very clearly in the exhibition of European and American railway posters now open at the Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street. Persons interested my obtain admission tickets without charge at the desk by the entrance.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored prints by T. S. Simonds, colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Big game animals, birds and other paintings by Maj. A. Radclyffe-Dugmore; paintings for children's rooms by Henry A. Beekman, Through Feb. 22.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and continental etchers. Through Feb. 23.

Goodman's Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Portraits by Martha Crocker; landscapes by Arthur Gibbes Burton.

The Print Shop, 261 NewBury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Jose Daneli. Through Feb. 22.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Seara Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 22.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through March 1.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—J. Wilson Parker, tenor.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC "American Home Banquet": Mary I of England, Count Alessandro Volta. Francesi Redi.
7:00 Big Brother Club: "The Taming of the Shrew."
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch: "Kitchen Colonel."
8:00 The "Er Service Hour: soloist; orchestra; speaker.
8:30 NBC, Florsheim Frolics: Coon Sanders Night Hawks.
9:00 NBC Eveready program: boys' choir; orchestra.
9:30 NBC Happy Wonder Bakers: Jack Parker tenor; male trio; orchestra.
10:00 Dog talk Frank Dole.
10:15 Playlet: Rachel May Clark with Vincent James and Sardis Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum Hour: Baby Rose Marie; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Weather; agriculture markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra, direction of Harold Sanford.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters, vocal trio.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: Soloists; orchestra.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World With Libby — Czechoslovakia": Alois Havrilla, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Johnson Musical Melodrama.
9:30 NBC, "Neapolitan Nights": Dolores Cassinelli, soprano; Joe Biviano, accordionist; Giuseppe di Benneditto, tenor.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: Mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 Popular musical program.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Mentham's Arch Alders.
6:00 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners: concert music.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders: concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
8:45 The Colonials: orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Simpson Spring Review: soloist; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dramatic Sketch and music.
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour: Hedda Hooper and Lawrence Gray, guest screen stars.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch: "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 CBS, "Conclave of Nations": His Highness Prince Albert de Ligne Ambassador of Belgium, introduced by Senator Bingham of Connecticut.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Publix Radio-vue, Paramount Theater, Brooklyn: Maxine Brown, musical comedy star; vocal and instrumental soloists.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a.m.—CBS. "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:00 p. m.—Request record program.
5:00 Organ Recital.
5:30 Norweglan Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Evening Program.
6:30 The Toreadors, direction of Pierino Di Blasio; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars" period, dedicated to WJAR, Providence.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.
2:00 p. m.—CBS program.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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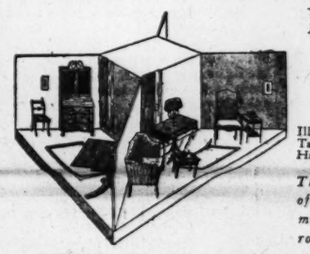

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TUESDAY—"My Room is My Castle," showing four "24-Hour-a-Day-Rooms," one for a business woman, one for a bachelor, one for a socially-minded daughter, and one that must be shared by two people.

WEDNESDAY—"The Living Room," showing, first, a simple living room in an incorrect arrangement, and then the correct arrangement; then swinging the Wheel of Fashion back and forth to show the right and wrong ways of handling a more elaborate grouping of furniture and furnishings.

THURSDAY—In two sections: "Our Children and Their Rooms." A little girl's room, then a little boy's. Section II—"Transforming a Living Room of Twenty Years Ago."

FRIDAY—"Rooms of Character." First, an Early American room, then an 18th-Century room, third, a Federal room, and fourth, an eclectic room chosen from many different sources and periods and tastes.

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U. S. WOULD PUT TEETH IN PARIS PEACE PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

early this week was anticipated with something like dismay. For the publication of the French memo had laid down a naval building program which was almost inevitably bound to send the figures of all the other powers soaring sky high and inaugurate an armaments race probably more expensive, if not more menacing, than that which preceded the World War. The conference was at an impasse. The other four delegations felt that the French demands erected a blank wall in front of them and no way around, had been discovered. Discouragement and depression were widespread.

"Embarrassing Situation"

Even official British spokesmen admitted that the production of the French figures had created a "very embarrassing situation." Now, however, it seems more is available for responsible statesmen to see a political path out of the French impasse. Thus with the French away from London, two important tasks are proceeding concurrently. On the one hand an attempt is being made toward the concrete naval requirements of Japan, Britain and the United States. Not much progress was apparently made in the talks with the Japanese on Feb. 17, but the conviction that the claims can be adjusted, persists.

Replying to the Japanese insistence upon 70 per cent of the American cruiser tonnage, it is said that the American delegation proposed to give them approximately this quantity in numbers but not in tonnage. On this basis Japan was offered eight 10,000-ton cruisers and four 7000-ton cruisers, making a total of 12 in the 8-inch gun category.

But the Japanese reiterated their necessity to have six smaller ships, making 14 in all as compared with the American total of 18. In the 6-inch gun category, the Americans offered the Japanese parity in numbers, but only 60 per cent in tonnage. This offer was also refused on the ground that such ships would be too weak in tonnage and gun-power.

French Claim Pressing

Even though these definite proposals came to no immediate result, it is clear that the exchange of views has resulted in considerable elasticity, and everybody expects some satisfactory accommodation will emerge before the end of the week. The Japanese question, however, is overshadowed by the importance of finding a way to bring the French claim of 724,000 tons down to a level which will make possible naval reduction by the other powers. The delegates still insist that the French claim is still a maximum and inexact one, subject to considerable reduction by more precision.

This, however, will not cut the level very much, and might even tend to make the demand more inflexible and incapable of further political adjustment. But it is now felt in all responsible quarters that the time has come for the production of a political proposal in the nature of a consultative treaty to bind the powers to confer together in time of emergency. This idea has been in the wind since long before the conference sat, but it was always recognized that only the severest necessity would make the proposal attractive to American public opinion. The British delegation now feels that the moment of the crisis has arrived when a political arrangement alone can save the situation.

Security Is Elusive Problem

The London conference in this respect has evolved much like the Washington conference when the four-power Pacific pact alone sufficed to remove the difficulties in the path of a final treaty. The extreme nationalistic demands made within the past fortnight by all the powers in London have led the delegates to the inescapable conclusion that the conversations must get away from arithmetic and recognize the great realities of mutual confidence which the existence of the League Covenant, the Locarno treaties and the Kellogg pact inevitably guarantee. Everyone, except perhaps the French, realizes that chasing a security treaty is something like chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, but the reaffirmation of the basis upon which peace must rest is considered essential to the success of the London treaty.

The difficulties in the way of a consultative pact are well foreseen. The proposal would necessarily be addressed solely to the American delegation, since the four other powers are already bound to confer at Geneva. To satisfy the Americans, the British are considering developing a treaty along the lines suggested by Mr. Hughes before the American Society of International Law last April, when he proposed supplementing the Pact of Paris by another which would provide consultation and conference among the signatories. It would be understood in such a treaty, as in the four-power Pacific pact, that its terms would involve "no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

France Temporarily Suspends Negotiations

LONDON (AP)—M. de Fleuriau, French Ambassador to Great Britain, has advised the other delegations that France was suspending all negotiations at the London naval conference, even on technical matters, in view of the cabinet crisis in Paris.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES PLAN BIG PUBLIC PROJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

cost about $40,000, according to Horace R. Parker, accountant of the Board of Selectmen. Then there is an extensive street and sewerage work program. At the town meetings, plans for these proposed public works are expected to be pushed forward.

A more extensive road construction program than usual, a new fire house and a new schoolhouse are proposed by the town of Saugus, Harry Woodward, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, stated.

The added road work would help the Saugus unemployment situation the most, he asserted, and three projects are contemplated, which, it is hoped, will meet with co-operation from the county and state, each paying a third of the appropriations. The road outlay would be about $20,000. The new fire house would cost about $30,000, Mr. Woodward said.

Fall River and Somerville

Fall River, in answer to the President and Governor's plea for resumed building activity is urging Government officials to speed the start of work on the $1,000,000 Federal building and post office projects which have been the center of discussion since a fire two years ago. Although architects have started the preliminary drawings, Treasury Department officials have said that it is too early to fix a definite date on which to advertise for construction proposals.

Other projects considered likely to get under way this year are the new central fire station, the proposed $200,000 addition to the Bristol County registry of deeds and law library in connection with the present superior courthouse, and a motor mart.

In Somerville, construction of two fire stations, two elementary stations and a police station are awaiting action of the Massachusetts legislature upon a bill to permit the city to borrow $950,000 outside of its debt limit.

Western Part of State Busy

Springfield has its huge Cobble Mountain combination hydroelectric power and reservoir project. Within a few weeks construction of a new bridge between Ludlow and Springfield, at a cost of $150,000 to $200,000, will be started. Work of developing the city's newest park area, Blunt Park, and a crosstown boulevard is being pushed.

Pittsfield is to build a $1,000,000 high school. The Mayor's budget, adopted last night, totals $1,901,871, an increase of $74,653 over last year. Westfield is building a new trade school building and carrying out street improvement.

Holyoke will start at once on a $100,000 water main project. At the same time a $50,000 sewer project is being laid out. Both will be speeded to provide employment and, at the same time, fill gaps in the city's development program. Experts from Columbia University after a survey of the Holyoke school system, recommended a 10-year improvement program and the expenditure of some $10,000,000 in the next score of years. The first steps in this plan are now before the Mayor.

Activity on Cape

New Bedford, in the midst of a campaign of severe retrenchment in municipal expenditure in an effort to lighten the tax burden, made especially heavy during the last two or three years by radical shrinkage in cotton mill valuations, has found it hard to respond adequately to the suggestions of the inauguration of public construction projects.

To meet the situation, however, the city government has determined upon the immediate construction of a second cast-iron water conduit connecting the city's storage reservoir at High Hill with the source of supply at Little Quittacus pumping station. This auxiliary supply conduit will parallel the present conduit line and is approximately 10 miles long.

Because of the corrosion of the present conduit line, made of steel, a new conduit will have to be built within a few years under any conditions, and the city council has appropriated $200,000 to cover the expense of building a section of the new main this year. Work is to be started within a few weeks.

In Westport, in Dartmouth, in Fairhaven and in Acushnet the movement is finding response in a large volume of road construction which is now being planned and will be undertaken just as quickly as the frost gets out of the ground.

FRENCH LINE MAKES LOAN

PARIS—The French Line is issuing 90,000,000 francs of 4½ per cent 20-year bonds.

Can't Help Being Interested

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA SAID TO BE UNABATED

(Continued from Page 1)

side under an obligation not to let its agents interfere in the internal affairs of the other side."

Arguing that the status of religion in Russia has no relation with Anglo-Soviet relations, the Izvestia declares: "Peaceful co-existence of normal diplomatic and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states are possible only on the basis of recognition for each side of the fullest freedom in carrying out its own policy on its own territory. Any attempt to ignore this basis and impose on us foreign ideas and foreign advice undermines these relations.

"Soviet public opinion will regard any appeal along the lines of Mr. Henderson's statement from the British or any other government as an act clearly hostile to the Soviet Union."

Soviet opinion is now especially sensitive to any suggestion of foreign interference, because there is a strong conviction that such recent developments as the breach with Mexico, the hostile press campaigns in France and Germany and the international agitation on the religious question represent an effort to prepare new intervention. The conviction finds expression in the leading military newspaper, the Red Star, which writes: "The wild campaign against the Soviet Union developing in a number of countries must attract especial attention in the Red Army. The campaign must be considered a political preparation for a new armed attack by imperialists on the country and on the proletarian dictatorship. The Red Army must keep its powder dry. Imperialists play with fire, but the Red Army a few months ago brilliantly demonstrated in the Far East that it could repel all provocative attacks.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has received a preliminary dispatch from Sir Esmond Ovey, its Ambassador at Moscow, upon the question of the alleged religious persecutions. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on Feb. 17, however, that he cannot commit himself to any course of action until he has received a full report.

Prebendary Alfred W. Gough, president of the council of the Christian Protest Movement, says in the Morning Post: "Those who are conducting the movement are well aware that the savage orgies which were so frequent in the earlier stages of Soviet domination do not now characterize the procedure of the persecution. But the persecution is as intense as ever. And the fact that its punishments are meted out in sentences of deportation and imprisonment . . . does not lessen the reality or seriousness of what Christians and other religious believers are enduring. At the same time there is no doubt that religion is reviving throughout Russia, and that the revival will be encouraged by the knowledge of the growing sympathy of the outside world.

Berlin Refuses to Credit Denial of Persecutions

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Practically the entire German public opinion disbelieves in the truth of the interview of the Soviet Russian paper with a leading Russian church official, according to which the Russian churches are not being persecuted by the Soviets. Either the wording is faked or the church official in question made his statements under pressure, it is held here.

The Berliner Tageblatt openly speaks of the "distortion of the truth." The Reds apparently regret that reports of persecutions have come out of Soviet Russia and are now trying to counteract them in this "interview," it is declared.

Practically at the same time that this interview was published, the Communist Red Flag published a picture of the devastation of the Simonoff Monastery, declaring that "in the course of the last three months, 980 churches and 200 mosques and synagogues were closed in Russia. On Jan. 22, the Simonoff Monastery was destroyed.

"Five thousand workmen spent a day removing the debris from the site of the explosion."

The Red Flag quite cynically and openly writes that if the church official noted in the interview hopes that the New Economic Policy of Soviet Russia will not interfere with the Christian denominations in that country, he is wrong, for, in the Red Flag's opinion, "the final destruction of capitalism will withdraw the foundation from the creed of the priests."

Chita's Anti-Religious Move

CHITA, Siberia (AP)—In response to the demands of 10,000 workers, who paraded the streets with anti-religious banners, the Soviet authorities closed all churches, synagogues and shrines in Chita.

These will be converted into schools and "cultural" institutions. The Government's decision was hailed with shouts of approval and loud hurrahing by manifestants who, as night approached, held a torch-light procession.

SUGAR SALE APPROVED

NEW YORK (AP)—A decree approving the recent special master's sale of the assets of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation to Philip L. Miller, representative of the reorganization committee, was handed down in Federal Court Feb. 17 by Judge Thomas Thatchers.

Liquor, Guilty of Manslaughter, Escapes—Dry Laws in Pursuit

Driver, Rendered Incompetent by Drink, Runs Down Woman and Is Jailed on Three Counts; But Judge Says Actual Criminal Is At Large

Liquor was the real culprit that caused the fatal injury of a woman in Cambridge, struck recently by an automobile the driver of which had been drinking, in the opinion of Arthur P. Stone, judge of the third Eastern Middlesex Court held in Cambridge, before whom this particular case was tried. And again liquor went scot-free.

Advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment point to this case, typical of many, as one of the basic reasons for their contention that liquor should be recognized as the real culprit and be prosecuted and sentenced to banishment for the crimes it causes.

Briefly, the chain of circumstances testified to was this: "The driver, James Elliott, after an evening of drinking, was apparently feeling that the road was his own," Judge Stone said in commenting on the case. "Along with his two companions, one of whom was in a drunken torpor in the back seat, he approached a bus from which passengers were alighting about 11:20 in the evening.

"It is clear to me that without criminal intent, but solely because he was temporarily unsteady and reckless as a result of drinking, Mr. Elliott, who has no previous police record, struck and fatally injured a woman. Liquor was the real culprit."

Judge Stone said that the defendant was held on four charges: operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor, going away after an accident, operating a car in such a way as to jeopardize the public safety, and manslaughter. The defendant was found guilty on the first three charges, and committed to the Concord Reformatory on concurrent sentences of 14 months each. The charge of manslaughter was dismissed, and Judge Stone said that the reason for this verdict was that liquor, and not the young man, was responsible. "If the defendant learns to leave liquor alone, as a result of this experience, the court will be satisfied," he said.

ALEXANDER P. MOORE HAS PASSED ON

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Alexander P. Moore, newspaper man and diplomat, who passed on here Feb. 17, was recently appointed by President Hoover to serve as Ambassador to Poland. He began his career as office boy for the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Telegraph. He became a reporter and finally owner and publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader.

His administration, under President Harding as Ambassador to Spain from 1923 to 1925, was marked by the re-establishment of cordial relations between that country and the United States, bringing the good feeling to a higher point than had existed even before the Spanish-American war. In March, 1928, he was appointed by President Coolidge to the diplomatic post in Peru, where he chiefly was responsible for restoring amicable relations between Chile and Peru.

HOOVER APPROVES $140,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover recommended to Congress today that the cost limit of the new post office at Milford, Conn., be increased from $100,000 to $140,000. The increase was requested by the Treasury Department when it was found that it would be impossible to utilize so much basement space as had been estimated and that a second story would be necessary.

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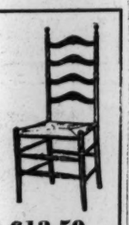

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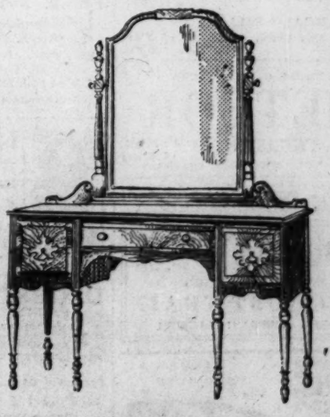

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IN THE SHIP LANES

PRELIMINARY estimates of the 1929 total foreign trade showed a substantial gain for the Port of New York, with imports and exports showing marked increases, both in monetary value and in tonnage, over every year since the inflation period of 1916-1920, the Port of New York Authority reports. New York showed a greater percentage relationship to the total foreign commerce of the United States in 1929 than for any of the last seven years. Exports showed a total value of $1,940,000,000, a gain of 8.8 per cent over the previous year, and imports totaled $2,188,000,000 in value. With a foreign trade aggregating $4,128,000,000, the Port of New York had 42.3 per cent of the total foreign trade of the United States.

Singularly enough, on a tonnage basis the aggregate business moving through the port was approximately 28,000,000 tons, representing only 25.5 per cent of the total foreign business of the United States, this indicating that the goods shipped through New York are a higher class of freight than moves through many other ports. On a basis of dollars New York showed a total gain in value of its foreign trade of 12.4 per cent, while New Orleans showed a gain of 8.6 per cent, Philadelphia a gain of 21.6 per cent, and Baltimore a loss of 2.8 per cent.

Europa Sailing Scheduled

The new North German Lloyd Line vessel Europa, sister ship to the Bremen, has been scheduled to make her first voyage the latter part of March. Leaving Bremen March 19, she is due to reach New York March 25, and after a four-day layover will leave on March 29 to complete the first half of her maiden voyage. While the two vessels are similar in design, tonnage, speed and arrangement of passenger accommodations, a difference in style and color effects of the interior ornamentation has been achieved by the decorators.

Newspapers to Ships

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are to be sent down New York Harbor to be placed on incoming vessels of the Swedish American Line, as a result of arrangements made with local officials of the company. The papers will be carried down the harbor on the mailship President and delivered to the liners at Quarantine.

The Swedish American Line ships include two modern motor liners, Kungsholm and Gripsholm, the former having received unusual attention when she entered service last year, because of the treatment given her interior decorations. The third vessel of this fleet is the steamship Drottningholm, all three of these ships plying between New York and Gothenburg, Sweden, a route which has developed a substantial traffic following the inauguration of new and modern vessels to Scandinavian countries.

Pacific Coastal Ships

The second of three sister ships being built for the Canadian National Steamships was launched in England recently, these two vessels being named the Prince David and Prince Henry. A third ship will be launched in March. All three will be placed in the Vancouver-Alaska service this summer, and the steamships Prince George and Prince Rupert, which will thus be released from that service, are expected to go into a new line which the Canadian National will initiate between Vancouver and Victoria, in competition with the Canadian Pacific.

The competition in this entire field is seen in the launching of the Canadian Pacific's new steamships Princess Elizabeth and Princess Joan, both of which will be added to the other "Princess" ships plying in the triangular route between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. The Princess Joan is the fourteenth ship to be launched by the C. P. R. in a little over two years, and brings the total of new tonnage launched since 1927 to 170,000 tons. The new Pacific coastwise ships are to be 365 feet long, and will attain a speed of 16½ knots. For night service they will accommodate 405 passengers, and in day service 1500.

A White Liner

When the steamship Empress of France of the Canadian Pacific steamed up New York harbor last week, preparatory to her departure for a Mediterranean cruise, she was resplendent in a new coat of white paint, with yellow funnels and ventilators and a wide blue band around the hull. While such a color for a large vessel was new to New York, her appearance was typical of the entrance of Canadian Pacific "Empress" ships to Victoria and Vancouver harbors, their glistening white hulls with the blue bands making an attractive appearance against the background of green fir tree ashore, as they steam up the harbors. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, has announced that all the "Empresses" in the Atlantic will now conform to the color scheme of the line's fleet to the Orient.

Steamsh. Schedules

The Eastern Steamship Lines are planning to include in all their literature and publicity this year, a reference to the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. New England expects to be host to millions of visitors this summer, and the Eastern Steamship Lines are developing plans for participating in the movement of these passengers.

H. Ainsley Heiman, former vice-president of Raymond & Whitcomb, has been appointed New England general agent for the French Line, in charge of that company's new office at 421 Boylston Street, which will be opened March 1.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 20

American Trader, American Merchant for London; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Mauretania, Cunard, for Mediterranean cruise; Ebro, Pacific, for west coast South America; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

Friday, Feb. 21

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Westernland (11 p. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp

Saturday, Feb. 22

Majestic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L. for Naples, Genoa; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Bremen (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian American, for Bergen, Oslo; Roussillon, French, for Havre; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Albertic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Lancastria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Pan-America, Munson, for east coast South America; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Aragunya, R. M. S. P., on West Indies cruise; Kungsholm, Swedish American, on West Indies cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise

Tuesday, Feb. 25

Statendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 26

American Farmer, American Merchant, for Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Feb. 23

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 26

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Feb. 28

President McKinley, Dollar, for Honolulu, Kobe, Manila.

Saturday, March 1

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, March 3

Virginia Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 20

Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Friday, Feb. 21

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; New Amsterdam, Holland American, from Rotterdam, Bologne, Southampton.

Saturday, Feb. 22

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, Feb. 23

Alaunia, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax.

Monday, Feb. 24

Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Tuesday, Feb. 25

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Feb. 23

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The fourth program of the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given at Symphony Hall last evening. The list of music comprised Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Honegger's Concerto for violoncello and orchestra and Dvořák's Symphony in E minor, "From the New World." Maurice Marechal was the soloist.

With the exception of the Honegger concerto, which had its first Boston performance, all the items on the program had been heard previously this season.

In Honegger's piece there was a new venture, and consequently considerable interest. Written in 1928 and 1929, this concerto gives us Honegger's present, or at least very recent, stylistic tendency. Gone are the impacts, the smashing, reeling curves of the musical locomotive of M. Honegger's earlier fashioning, "Pacific 231." Nor does one hear the dissonances of the "Rugby," which owned a tremendous rhythmic facility and power. Instead, there is a rhythmic suavity, a pulse of more subdued yet none the less effective regularity, and a marshaling of orchestral forces which etch in a comprehensive and well-arrayed background for the solo instrument. And the soloist of this concerto is permitted to deploy some melodies. This is startling indeed. Can it be that we are reverting to melodic material which shall again be comprehensible not to musical specialists alone but also to the people who make up the bulk of our audiences? But melody or dissonance or any other single item aside, one must confess that this new work of Honegger's does not seem—at a first hearing at least—to be an outstanding or particularly significant product of his abilities.

C. S. B.

Angna Enters

The unique Angna Enters presented her "Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form" for the benefit of the Travelers Aid Society in the Hotel Statler ballroom yesterday afternoon.

Whether one consider her as Rhythmic Monologist or as Danse-Diseuse—and perhaps it is best not to attempt to classify her at all, but to leave her in a distinguished corner of the art world by herself—Miss Enters's program was unusual and arresting. Most of the numbers had been seen in Boston before, but they were new to this writer.

For transcendent beauty the "Queen of Heaven"—in green robe and blue mantle, the sheer white headdress crowned with gold and rubies—articulated in exquisite and meaningful pantomime with a symbolic red rose, shone far above all the other numbers. We should have preferred it to end the program, with its reposeful sense of distilled exaltation. The immediately following Parisian version of "High Life," to music of Offenbach, innocent enough in itself, shocked the sensibilities perhaps only by the suddenness of contrast.

The "Moyen Age" was another Gothic picture—in the dull red and gold of old cathedral décor, angular in outline, and portrayed in dance movements from the waist, arms and hands, with characterizing facial play.

For us, there was more humor in "Feline," to music of Debussy, than in the more obvious comic characterizations, often caricatures, of the afternoon—the very essence of catnature, the dear amusingness as well as the baffling strangeness, executed in sinuous, subtle movement.

The satirical "Delsarte—with a Not Too Classical Nod to the Greeks" pleased the many young women in the audience. Their laughter brought an odd little encore, repeating the idea of the novitiate dancing pupil. "Piano Music No. 4—Commencement" and "Field Day" were less clever variations on the neophyte theme. Perhaps a few of these minor humoresques could be weeded out advantageously. The "Contra Danse" of Beethoven, naïvely costumed, charmingly danced, epitomized burlesqued gaucheries more successfully.

The opening "Waltz" of Johann Strauss was the only real embodiment of a graceful dance in the afternoon—romantic in its implication, showing the imaginary partner of a very tall person indeed, the young Viennese swaying and swinging in happy response to the rich measures of the music and the whispered attentions of her partner.

"Promenade" and "Aphrodisiac" were dramatically interesting. The piano accompaniments, off stage, were unobtrusive. For once, we were grateful for the many repetitions. They helped to clarify the artist's methods, to us so new, and a little strange.

M. L.

Edward Matthews

Under distinguished patronage, Edward Matthews, Negro baritone, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with Doris Dandridge assisting at the piano. Mr. Matthews arranged his program in four groups, the first of which comprised Caccini's "Amarilli, mia bella," Scarlatti's "Gia 'il sole dal Gange," an aria from Purcell's "Dido and Æneas" and "Where'er you walk" by Handel. To Schubert Mr. Matthews dedicated group two, including "Nacht und träume," "An die Leier," "Du bist die ruh" and "Rastlose liebe." In group three he honored Roger Quilter with "There be none of beauty's daughters" and "It was a lover and his lass," completing the group with "All things that we clasp" by Bridge, and "The Last Song" by Rogers. The program ended with four Spirituals, variously arranged by Heilman, Parham, Boatner and the artist himself.

Although Mr. Matthews placed upon his program no song of piquant flavor or modernistic tendency, he succeeded in attracting a large and enthusiastic audience. From the opening number to the last spiritual, Mr. Matthews gave his listeners the keenest delight. His is a voice of dusky hue, with the distinguishing qualities of the fine voices of those of his race, namely, richness combined with a soft plaintiveness. Of these qualities Mr. Matthews made much, and to them he added an unusually fine diction, especially noticeable in "Amarilli" and "All things that we clasp." Of the Schubert group this reviewer found the most pleasure in "Du bist die ruh." "Rastlose liebe" was well sung, but it lacked the fervent agitation necessary to a wholly satisfying interpretation.

Probably, of all the songs presented, that by Rogers, "The Last Song," will be longest remembered. An exquisite song, beautifully sung with a fine appreciation for the significance of the text. Of the spirituals, one must mention Mr. Matthews's own version of "I Want Two Wings," which so pleased the audience that they would gladly have heard it a second time, had the singer been disposed to repeat it. In all, an outstanding recital of the season.

G. M. S.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19

Holiday Feature

George Washington Birthday Program (Philco—CBS transcontinental). Maj. C. E. Russell, army intelligence officer, has uncovered some lesser-known facts about our first President from government archives that biographers are unaware of. 10.

Concert Artists

Maida Fani, dramatic soprano; Salvatore Mario de Stefano, harpist (WOR). Barbizon recital. 9.

Talks

"Women in Finance" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Louise Watson, from Washington, in the National Woman's Party period. 5.

"My Bookhouse Story Time" (Bookhouse—CBS). Stories for children by an experienced narrator, "Milk Maid and Her Pail," adapted from Aesop's Fables, and Thornton Burgess' animal story, "Peter Rabbit Decides to Change His Name." 5:45.

Aaron Marc Stein (CBS transcontinental). Editor on antiques in New York daily in "Bill" Schudt's period for newspaper men, "Going to Press." 6:15.

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Reminiscences of a well-known war correspondent and author. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Ship" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Youthful idealism, post-war cynicism, and clannishness of an English family conflict in St. John Ervine's three-act play, Radio Guild production. 4.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). Copernicus, who mapped the stellar system; David Garrick, English actor; Richard Cumberland, English dramatist and essayist. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Eternal Question" (WEAF Chain). The humor and drama of romance, by the Wilbur Coon Players. 7:45.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). The situations that only a pair of young adventurous Americans could get into. 8.

"Quad-Wrangle" (Bay State—CBS). An original story of the sea, by James Whipple, in "Forty Fathom" period. 8:30.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Jazzing a regular station's programs. 9:30.

Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS transcontinental). "Love and Law," an original comedy drama. 11.

"Ferdinand and Isabella" (KGO, KOA). All know, of course, the tremendous aid they gave Columbus in his journey to America. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS transcontinental). One solo, "The Pipes of Gordon's Men," by Kenyon Congdon, baritone. Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Gottschalk, Weber and Arensky by symphony orchestra. 4.

"Highlanders" (Jeddo—WJZ Chain). Moore's "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded," and Teresa Del Riego's "Thank God for a Garden," by Milton Cross, tenor-announcer. Small familiar works by orchestra. 7.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). One solo, Tchaikovsky's "Only He Who Has Yearned," by Miss Baker. Familiar works of Verdi, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Dvořák, Brahms and Wagner, by orchestra, for remainder of Mobiloil Concert. 8:30.

"Foresters" (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Male quartet and concert orchestra. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers, male qaurtet; concert orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental): The Revelers offer "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Hangin' on the Garden Gate" and specialty, "The Owl and the Pussy Cat." Interesting solos are "Chanson Provencale" by Miss Palmer, and "Ben Bolt," by Mr. Oliver. 9:30.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS transcontinental). Quartet of soloists and symphony orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Standard works by small orchestra. 7.

"Road to Romany" (WJZ Chain). Musical vagabondia under the direction of "Gypsy King" Harry Horlick. 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours" opens, then there is Waldteufel's "Mon Reve," Ganne's "Extase," the "Quartet" from "Rigoletto," and several lesser numbers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular medleys. Walter Cummins, soloist. 6.

Yeast Foamers (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Dance music from Chicago. 6.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Service Bands

United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor (WJZ Chain). One hour. 2:45.

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (CBS transcontinental). 9.

Vocal and Organ

"Fast Freight" (General Mills—CBS transcontinental). Wheaties Quartet and Gold Medal Organist, from Minneapolis. 8.

Genia Fonariova, soprano; Lew White (WJZ Chain). 10.

Popular Vocal

Harvey Hindermyer and Earle Tuckerman (WEAF Chain). Principally specialties. 7:30.

"A Pair of Queens" (KGO, KHQ). Five popular duets by Nina Hines and Pearl Leonard. 9:15.

Vocal Ensemble

The Choristers, mixed chorus (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Familiar ballads of Toselli, Herbert, Burleigh, Cadman, Dichmont, Parker and Deppen. 7:30.

Financial Advice

"Bulwarks of American Banking" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harold J. Stonier, educational director director of the American Institute of Banking. Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra. 9.

Educational

"James Whitcomb Riley" (WLW). Ohio School of Air. 2.

Theatrical News

"The New Moon"

Shubert Theater—Laurence Schwab and Frank Mandel present "The New Moon," with Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday, a musical romance by Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Frank Mandel and Laurence Schwab. Music by Sigmund Romberg. The cast:

Julie.....Mary Callahan
Monsieur Beaunoir.....Pacie Ripple
Capt. Georges Duval.....John Ehrle
Vicomte Ribaud.....O. J. Vanasse
Robert.....Robert Halliday
Alexander.....William Sully
Besac.....Lyle Evans
Jacques.....Zelig Norman
Marianne.....Evelyn Herbert
Phillippe.....William O'Neal
Clotilde Lombaste.....Esther Howard
Doorman of the Tavern.Irving Weinstein
Capt. Dejean.....George O'Donnell

Boston, last night, placed its popular O. K. on this piece, which has arrived after a long sojourn in New York. The reasons for its success are clear. It offers a more coherent and romantic plot than ordinarily is to be found in musical comedy, plenty of tuneful numbers in the style of the type, with lively ensembles and comedians of quality.

The story, which a program note informs us is based on the career of Robert Misson, a French aristocrat, has to do with the adventures of a nobleman who, because of revolutionary activities in France, has fled to New Orleans, where he is bondservant to M. Beaunoir, a ship owner. In love with Beaunoir's daughter, he also plots with other restless spirits at the Chez Creole. Vicomte Ribaud, a romantic French Baron Scarpia, discovers him, and places him on a ship bound for France and a public execution. Marianne, his sweetheart, goes along. Robert's friends follow and capture the ship. Robert takes command and establishes an island colony where all men are to be equal, but where, apparently, liberty is not extended to women. At least Marianne is forced to marry Robert, with whom she is displeased at the moment. You will not be astonished to learn that all is resolved happily in the end.

The vocal offerings of Miss Herbert and Mr. Halliday were received with joy by the audience, which especially liked the hyperbolical sentimentality of "Lover, Come Back to Me." This, as submitted by Miss Herbert, stopped the show. The singing of these two, and of Mr. O'Neal, was quite in the musical comedy tradition, upon which, of course, the divulgatory light of musical tests must not be thrown.

Those who cannot appreciate the music, and who find the romance somewhat cloying, may derive pleasure from the antics of Mr. Sully, a natural comedian, who is ably assisted by Miss Callahan and Miss Howard. The dancing is good and the settings are sumptuous.

L. A. S.

"Robin Hood"

Majestic Theater—"Robin Hood," a romantic operetta in three acts by Reginald De Koven, book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith, staged by Milton Aborn. The cast:

Robert of Huntington.Sudworth Frazier
Sheriff of Nottingham.William Danforth
Sir Guy Gisborne..... John Cherry
Little John.....Greek Evans
Will Scarlet.....Charles E. Galagher
Friar Tuck.....William White
Allan-A-Dale....Lorna Doone Jackson
Lady Marian Fitzwalter....Olga Steck
Dame Burden.....Sara Camp
Annabel.....Gladys Heyser

"Robin Hood," the fifth feature of the Boston Victor Herbert Festival, was presented last evening to an enthusiastic audience. A note in the program called attention to the fact that both major American lyric organizations—the Metropolitan and the Chicago Civic Opera companies—were represented in the cast. To the singers must be given the praise for the creditable performance, since "Robin Hood" has none of the action, deft humor or witty lines of most of the Herbert productions. In the few places where modern lines were introduced, the audience received them with marked coldness.

Although the entire cast contributed generously to furnish this feast of music, a few outstanding members thrilled the audience with the splendid quality of their work. Lorna Doone Jackson, a former member of the Chicago company, as Allan-a-Dale, sang "Oh, Promise Me" many times to a greedy audience. Greek Evans, baritone, formerly with the Metropolitan, sang the lusty song, "Brown October Ale" with fine spirit. The famous "Tinkers' Song," as well as the sentimental "Forest Song," as sung by Olga Steck, also had to be repeated.

For characterization, John Cherry's performance as Sir Guy Gisborne deserves much credit. So, too, does that of William Danforth as the Sheriff of Nottingham. Gladys Heyser, as Annabel, sang with considerable feeling, although she played her part in a lackadaisical, unconvincing manner.

Olga Steck was spirited and ardent, in contrast to Mr. Frazier, who was very unlike, it must be confessed, the popular conception of the bold, dashing Robin Hood of story-book fame.

Boston Stage Notes

Fritz Leiber will bring his repertory company to the Wilbur from Chicago March 10 for two weeks of Shakespearean plays, including "Lear," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Julius Cæsar," "Richard III," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice."

Next on the operetta revival list at the Majestic is Lehár's "The Merry Widow," to open March 3, with Donald Brian once more as the Prince and Betty de Vries as Sonia.

Nikita Balieff and his Chauve-Souris will appear at the Metropolitan, beginning Thursday.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will lecture in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 8, on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting." She will also present excerpts from several plays.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their company will give a dance program at the Boston Opera House, on the evening of March 7.

"Gambling," with George M. Cohan, author, in the principal part, will be presented at the Tremont, March 10.

Tomorrow morning, at the Hotel Statler, a concert will be given for the benefit of the MacDowell Colony. Distinguished artists will take part.

"The Ghost Train," Mr. Clive's "hit" of last season, was revived at the Copley Theater last night before a large audience which received the play with joy.

"Darkest" Africa is interestingly depicted in the motion picture, "Jango," a graphic account of a five-year expedition into the almost impregnable bush of the inner continent, now showing at the Tremont Temple. A lecture by Dr. Daniel Davenport, Canadian explorer, only surviving white man of the trip, accompanied the pictures.

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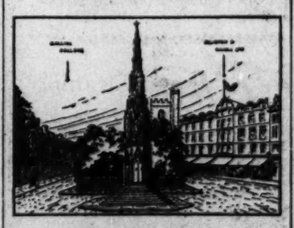
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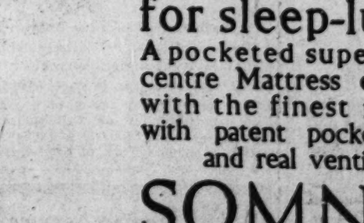
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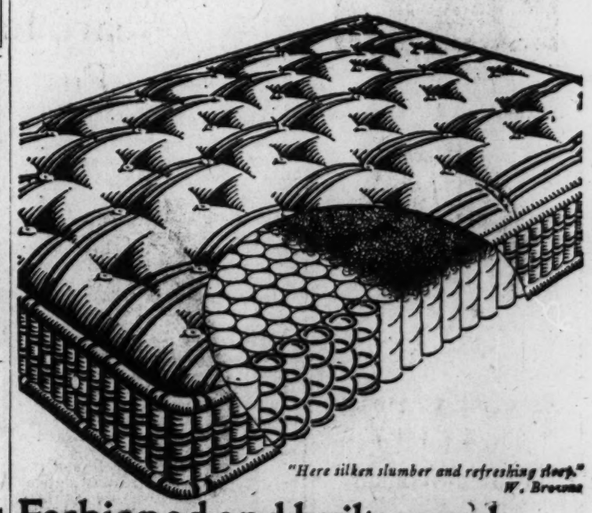
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MINISTER PUTS CLEAN PRESS UP TO PUBLISHERS

Must, He Says, Cleanse Their Columns to Hold Support of Christian People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Newspaper publishers must clean up the columns of their papers if they wish to retain the support of an intelligent reading public and of Christian church people, the Rev. Albert L. Booth declared in a sermon Feb. 16 at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, of which he is the pastor. He suggested that church people begin to "limit their support to those papers whose news service is truthful and impartial."

Discussing "The Modern Press—Whither Bound?" Mr. Booth criticized newspapers which publish "demoralizing pictures" and which "exploit the passions of the crowd in order to increase circualtion and advertising dividends."

"We have seen in recent years a complete revolution in the newspaper world," said the pastor. "Our newspapers today are largely in the hands of a few big trusts, and since trusts exist to make dividends, they aim at big circulations to attract large blocks of advertising at profitable prices.

"To secure a sale of millions, it is not necessary to aim very high; the crude tastes and low intelligence of the many must be satisfied. So we find that the popular press often is lurid, trivial, and sensational and gives an exaggerated attention to lust and crime."

Mr. Booth believed that "healthy-minded men and women" are "getting tired" of the type of pictures exploited by many modern papers.

The Sunday newspapers are the most sensational and remunerative, he pointed out. It is, he said, discouraging to realize that a large part of the population of the country spends a considerable part of its Sunday reading repulsive records of vice and fraud and the life stories of condemned murderers and prominent divorcées.

"In the last 25 years," he continued, "newspapers in general have lost much of their former influence with the public in the matter of shaping mass opinion. In the place of their former influence for good, many papers of today which are given to the distorting of facts and manufacturing of propaganda have developed a new influence which is nothing short of a peril.

"In the face of all these facts, one asks, 'Is it possible that a clean, wholesome, constructive newspaper can be made a commercial success?' Yes, for here and there one still finds great metropolitan journals which maintain the high traditions of old, which do not bow down before big interests. Chief among these, I think, stands The Christian Science Monitor."

Mr. Booth exhibited a copy of the Monitor from the pulpit and continued: "Since 1908, this paper has been published and for 22 years it has sought to present clean, wholesome, constructive news. It has refused always to pander to sensationalism and scandal. It devotes little of its energy to the propaganda of building up a sect. It always has refused advertising which failed to measure up to its high standards.

"It would be well if Christians should decide to limit their support to such newspapers whose service —news and advertising—is truthful and impartial. The public always will get exactly the sort of a press it wants and if church people should begin to boycott papers which exploit the passions of the crowd, or which are blatantly insincere, or demoralizing, we soon would have a healthier press."

Southern California Welcomes Coolidges

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Southern California, on Feb. 18, played host to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, who, upon arrival here, introduced themselves as tourists from New England. They expressed surprise at the huge throng which greeted them at the station, admired California's sunshine, and were whisked away to the Biltmore Hotel, where Mrs. Coolidge looked over the pretentious suite engaged for them, and exclaimed, "Oh, my! we had not counted on a place like this."

Mr. Coolidge let it be known at once that he does not choose to talk while on his vacation.

"While here I will do anything but make a speech," he said. "We are here simply on a visit and want to see all of southern California, particularly places of historic interest. Of course, we will be interested in visiting the Hollywood studios to see how the pictures are made, and it is possible we will see something of Catalina Island, but no speeches, please."

Questioned concerning a report that he was to write a 500-word history of the United States for inscribing upon the side of a Black Hills (S. D.) mountain, he said:

"I have never heard of that. It is just one of the things one must stand for."

All Prisons Urged to Educate Inmates

"In the prisons of the future conditions should approximate the conditions of the community outside, the objective being to reform and regenerate inmates, who should be given indeterminate sentences and be eligible for parole any time their conduct and general moral demeanor indicated they were prepared," declared Littgow Osborne, son of Thomas Mott Osborne, speaking for the Boston Women's City Club.

He characterized prisons as failures so far as reforming men was concerned, his conviction being that reform should be substituted for punishment, and that inmates be carefully studied to determine what occupation they might best be fitted for.

Whether sentenced for one year or for life, he said, they should be kept under a parole system and released under probationary supervision as soon as their readiness for freedom was obvious. Only in this way he believed could people be protected.

GUATEMALA THEATER PLANS

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Plans for a huge national theater, to be financed by American capitalists, were submitted to President Lazaro Chacon, Feb. 15, by Yela Gunther, United States architect.

QUESTIONNAIRE FINDS STUDENTS DRINKING LESS

Maine Youth, Educators Say, More Sophisticated but Better in Deportment

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Maine high school students use less alcohol and are more interested in their studies than the students of 10 years ago, in the opinion of high school principals, generally expressed in answer to a questionnaire sent out by Bertram E. Packard, commissioner of education.

Results of the query, circulated at the request of J. W. Crabtree, National Education Association secretary, working in conjunction with the law enforcement commission, were made known by Mr. Packard today.

"The high school students of Maine are better students now than they ever were," Mr. Packard said. "There is a much larger attendance than in the past and a substantial decrease in the number of delinquents. Some conditions have been improved to a considerable extent, especially among the poorer classes."

Mr. Packard expressed the opinion that the morality of present-day children is as high or higher than that of the children of the past. "We are living in a faster, more sophisticated age," he said, "and this is of course reflected in the attitude of our children."

FEWER CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING

Four less persons were convicted of operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor during last week than in the week before last. Of the 70 convicted 15 were committed to jail, seven from district courts and eight from superior courts.

Eight persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for this offense. One was given a jail sentence and appealed, and seven were committed to jail. Of the 378 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 57 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

MONTREAL VS. BOSTON GAME IS A SELLOUT

If the Boston Garden seating capacity of 13,500 could be stretched to fit the needs of the Montreal-Boston National Hockey League game tonight, it would easily expand to double its capacity, for the demand exceeds the supply by all of that. The reason for such interest is that the locals and Maroons have already had two eventful clashes this season and right now they appear to be the teams likely to meet in the best three out of five game series in the playoff.

Maroons will bring full strength, but the Bruins may be without George Owen Jr. In the three games played between them this season the locals have won twice by scores of 4 to 3 and 4 to 2 in Montreal and the Maroons won on local ice 6 to 1. Maroons, incidentally, started hockey in 1924-25, as did the Bruins, and each club has won the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world championship, with the locals now defending the honor. The game will start at 8:30 o'clock as usual.

Abandoned Rail Line Spans to Be Repaired

The Providence (R. I.) Chamber of Commerce has raised approximately $50,000 for the repair of bridges along the right of way of the abandoned Southern New England Railroad as a means of furthering the completion of that line and making Providence a port for Canadian products, according to a report in the Providence Journal.

This fund was raised as evidence of the interest and willingness of communities along the right of way to co-operate in the completion of the road, the Chamber of Commerce statement said. It is expected that this evidence will be laid before the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which is considering a bill for the extension of the railroad's charter three years. A hearing is scheduled for Feb. 19 in the State House.

Reports that the financial firm of Aldred & Co., of New York, were to finance the project in the event the charter is extended, were unconfirmed. It was stated on reliable authority that this firm was considering the project with a view to financing it, however.

Butter and Egg Chain Results From Merger

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—A chain of 125 butter and egg stores, said to be the largest in the country, comprising the Kennedy and the S. K. Ames interests, is announced by Adriel U. Bird, president of the John Bird Company here.

Mr. Bird said a deal was completed Feb. 17 transferring the 60 or more stores of Kennedy & Co., Inc., of Boston to a new corporation of the same name, of which he is president. Mr. Bird assumed control of the stores of S. K. Ames, Inc., a year ago.

William G. Reuter of Boston is treasurer of the new corporation. The directors are Mr. Reuter, Mr. Bird, Clement L. Newton and John J. Kennedy, both of Boston, and William D. Ireland of Portland.

HOME BUILDING AND BANKING AID BEING PREPARED

Financiers' and Architects' Groups Co-operate, Helping Small Home Owner

Constructive measures to raise the standards of small home building and financing have been initiated by the Co-operative Bank Club and the New England division of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau. Protection of home buyers, builders, and the banks that finance building activities, is said to be the primary object of the measures.

A tentative outline of a progressive system of supervision for use by co-operative banks in making loans for the building of homes, has been prepared. Three types of inspection service are envisaged, part-time, for single banks or groups of banks, full-time for groups of banks, and full-time for single banks.

Investigation and study of a project before a loan is made is most important, William Stanley Parker, a director of the architects' bureau, said in an address before representatives of the banks and architects. Such factors as suitable location, adequacy of specifications, and type of construction, receive detailed attention in Mr. Parker's plan.

Average home buyers, according to Mr. Parker, are not informed in the technical details they should know to buy intelligently. Supervision would benefit them and the banks which are asked to provide money for building. During construction, it is planned to inspect foundations, hardware, and the other elements of building.

Further study of the problem is provided for by the co-operative banks and the architects. Ernest A. Hale, treasurer of the Suffolk Co-operative Bank, said that widespread interest in this problem throughout the United States had already produced successful supervision in Shreveport, La., Oklahoma, and Ohio.

Brotherhood Put Above Militarism

Urging students to discard the idea of militarism and patriotism for an idea of a brotherhood of nations, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, professor of Christian ethics at Smith College, formally opened "Bulgarian Week" at a student college assembly in Boston University's college of liberal arts yesterday in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

"The world is becoming dangerously small," Professor Harlow told the B. U. students. "We must get into a brotherhood of nations. We are now a neighborhood, and if we do not join hands we will start attacking each other to make room for ourselves."

"Bulgarian Week" at Boston University's college of liberal arts is the result of an enthusiastic response which was given to Dr. Walter Kotschnig, secretary of the International Student Service, when he addressed the students last fall, describing to them the conditions of students in Bulgaria. The B. U. students plan to raise a fund of $500 to be used as a part of the amount necessary for the foundation of a student self-help house in Bulgaria.

DAILY AIR SERVICE TO ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—An Albany-New England air route was opened with the arrival here Feb. 17 of the first plane from Bridgeport, Conn., via Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. The plane brought 10 passengers. Two ships will fly daily in each direction.

California Woman Believes Women Excel in Making Artistic Furniture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Women make better carpenters than men when it comes to building artistic furniture sets for the home, declares Mrs. C. E. Alden, who has constructed nearly all the furniture in her four-room home.

Among the pieces made by her are a davenport table, sewing cabinet, flood lamp, end table, cedar chest, writing desk and tea wagon. She is working on a three-mirror bedroom dresser.

"It's easy, in fact, easier than housework, if you like that kind of work as I do," she says.

Nearly all her sets are of detailed and fancy patterns. She cuts the wood so as to make rounded corners, odd shapes and designs with the aid of a lathe. The finer decorations she carves with a thin hand saw.

When each piece is complete, Mrs. Alden stains the wood to the color shade that will best match with her home decorating scheme. She finds ample time to keep house; cook three meals a day for her husband; do sewing and fancy work, and entertain guests.

BUCYRUS-ERIE GETS ORDER

CHICAGO — Bucyrus-Erie Company has received an order from Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Company for 24 large revolving shovels, involving more than $1,250,000. Shovels will be used for mining nitrate in northern Chile.

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819 were $85
632 were $80
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272 were $65
253 were $60
154 were $55
466 were $50
402 were $45

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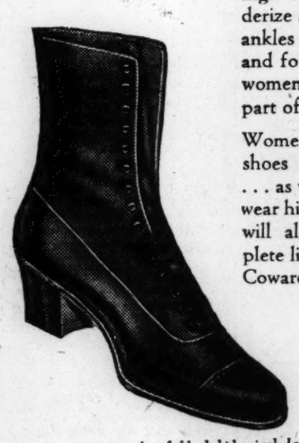
A soft black kid 7-inch lace boot, free-fitting at the ball of the foot but smaller at the heel, which insures snug-fitting ankles and insteps. $12.85

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THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
New England Division

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUP TIE RACE NEAR FINALS

Wednesday and Aston Villa Advance—Nine Clubs in the Running

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednes.	17	6	4	72	31	40
Manchester City	14	6	8	64	50	34
Derby County	15	4	9	56	53	34
Leeds United	15	2	11	57	41	32
Blackburn Rovers	13	5	11	74	67	31
Aston Villa	13	4	11	56	54	30
Leicester City	12	6	11	59	60	30
Liverpool	12	6	11	47	55	30
Middlesbrough	13	3	12	63	56	29
Bolton Wanderers	11	7	12	54	49	29
Huddersfield Town	12	5	11	42	49	29
Portsmouth Town	10	8	10	50	43	28
Sheffield United	12	4	12	61	58	28
Manchester Unit	12	4	13	46	56	28
Burnley	10	8	12	59	70	28
The Arsenal	10	5	12	44	38	25
West Ham United	10	5	14	59	60	25
Birmingham	9	7	12	44	45	25
Everton	7	9	13	49	62	23
Sunderland	8	7	12	43	56	23
Grimsby Town	8	5	15	48	70	21
Newcastle United	9	2	16	50	74	20

SECOND DIVISION

Oldham	16	8	5	65	34	40
Blackpool	18	2	8	70	56	38
Chelsea	13	10	5	60	27	36
Wolverhampt'n W.	13	7	9	57	49	33
Bradford	13	7	8	57	57	33
Bury	14	4	11	58	50	32
Southampton	12	5	11	55	52	29
Cardiff	12	5	12	41	41	29
West Bromwich A.	12	4	11	72	55	28
Charlton Athletic.	9	10	8	40	37	28
Stoke City	10	8	12	54	54	28
Tottenh'm Hotspur	9	9	11	41	45	27
Hull	11	5	11	41	49	27
Nottingham F.	8	11	9	33	42	27
Preston North End	9	8	12	43	53	26
Notts County	6	13	10	39	45	25
Bradford City	8	8	11	39	47	24
Reading	7	10	13	36	49	24
Millwall Athletic	6	12	10	42	57	24
Barnsley	8	7	14	38	51	23
Bristol City	8	6	13	45	61	22
Swansea Town	7	7	15	36	48	21

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale Athletic.	21	4	3	71	26	46
Stockport County	16	6	4	67	31	38
Accrington Stanly	14	5	8	72	47	33
Darlington	14	4	11	76	56	32
Chesterfield	13	4	10	49	41	30
Carlisle United	12	6	10	71	72	30
Crewe Alexandra	12	5	10	57	45	29
Southport County	9	11	9	55	48	29
York City	13	3	11	47	57	29
Hartlepools Utd	10	8	8	51	46	29
South Shields	11	7	11	48	55	29
Nelson	11	6	12	41	50	28
Lincoln City	7	13	7	41	38	27
Tranmere Rovers	7	13	11	58	55	27
Rochdale	11	1	11	58	72	24
Wigan Borough	9	6	14	45	60	24
New Brighton	10	4	15	44	63	24
Doncaster Rovers	9	4	13	37	48	22
Wrexham	7	7	13	40	54	21
Halifax Town	7	7	16	35	52	21
Rotherham United	6	6	15	41	70	18
Barrow	3	17	28	70	17	

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	19	3	6	67	29	41
Plymouth Argyle	16	7	2	60	21	39
Br'ghton & Hove Alb	16	4	5	62	31	36
Northampton Town	16	3	7	45	28	35
Fulham Town	13	7	8	58	54	33
Bournemouth	13	5	4	44	28	31
Southend United	10	11	6	43	36	31
Norwich	12	7	9	56	53	31
Crystal Palace	11	8	10	56	58	30
Coventry City	13	3	10	57	44	29
Queen's Pk. Rang.	9	8	9	41	41	26
Exeter City	9	7	12	51	48	25
Luton Town	9	7	11	40	51	25
Walsall	9	6	12	47	50	24
Clapton Orient	7	10	10	26	37	24
Swindon Town	7	9	12	45	51	23
Newport County	8	5	12	46	52	21
Watford	8	5	15	36	53	21
Torquay United	6	7	15	39	65	19
Gillingham	7	5	17	32	59	19
Bristol Rovers	6	5	14	48	59	17
Merthyr Town	2	8	16	33	79	12

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sheffield Wednesday, present champion of the English League, and the Aston Villa Club, with a name well known wherever the word "soccer" is understood, Saturday passed brilliantly through the fifth round of this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, and are racing confidently as joint favorites for the cherished trophy, which will be won for the fifthy-fifth time April 26, when two of the nine clubs still in the running contest the final match at Wembley Stadium.

Which two teams will they be? This question is on everybody's lips today, and if the "fans" could be sure that Wednesday and Aston Villa will steer clear of each other in the sixth round and semifinals, there would be no doubt about the answer. What a splendid climax that would be—Wednesday, first division leader with apparently every prospect of securing the league championship for the second successive year versus Aston Villa, six times winner of the cup and one of the only two teams that ever captured both tournaments in one season. Once again it seems a foregone conclusion that the cup will be won by a first division side, as the clubs from this section must number at least six in the next round, and will number seven if Sunderland emerges successfully in its replay with Notts Forest this week.

Hull City Wins

The only second division side to come through Saturday was Hull City, which has not appeared in the "last eight" since 1921 when it completely confounded the prophets by beating Burnley, which then led the first division standing and had been without a reverse in 26 consecutive games. In one sense this year's victory over Manchester City by the odd goal in three—biggest surprise of the day—was a more remarkable affair for whereas the clash with Burnley took place on Hull's ground, Saturday's game was at Manchester. The home team opened the scoring after three minutes, but Hall managed to equalize before half time following heavy sustained attacks on the Hull goal. These attacks were resumed after the visitors' sudden breakaway, but Hull held on grimly to its advantage until the final whistle.

The elimination of Manchester City by Hull and of Blackburn Rovers by Villa means that Lancashire county is left without a single representative in the last eight—a very unusual state of affairs. Yorkshire, by contrast, has a strong representation in Hull, Huddersfield Town and Sheffield Wednesday, whilst London has two powerful candidates in West Ham United and The Arsenal; Midlands are championed by Aston Villa, which may be joined by Notts Forest; the far north provides Newcastle United, and the Northeast will have a direct interest if Sunderland survives its replay.

Form No Indicator

Saturday's ties provided a striking illustration of how little form in the league serves to indicate the likely course of events in cup ties. The Arsenal, West Ham and Newcastle are all languishing in the "relegation zone" of the first division, yet their victories over Middlesbrough, Millwall and Brighton, respectively, were of impressive and decisive character. Brighton of the southern section, third division, victor over first division sides in two preceding rounds, must have felt quite encouraged by the fact its opponents, Newcastle, stood in last place in the first division standing. A good many vociferous Brightonians traveled away up to Newcastle—some by airplane—but their cheers failed to do the trick this time and Newcastle ran off the field winners by 3 goals to 0. Hugh Gallacher, Scottish international center forward, was in top-top form for Newcastle and credited himself with all three goals.

The biggest crowd of the day assembled to see the Aston Villa men run into a patch of remarkably fine "cup-tie" form against Blackburn Rovers whom they had never beaten before in a cup tie. For perhaps 20 minutes, the Rovers held the upper hand despite the goal scored against them in the eleventh minute, but they went to pieces somewhat after an error of judgment in the defense had given Villa a second score. Four goals to one was the final score which does justice to Villa's vigor and directness in attack and readiness to shoot whenever opportunity occurred.

Even more emphatic though perhaps not quite so impressive was Wednesday's victory of 5 goals to 1 over Bradford. The latter contested every inch of the way and up to half time when the score stood 2 to 1, Wednesday was leading and looked likely to give the first division leader a great deal of trouble. After a change of ends, however, the champions settled down to their best form and a comfortable victory.

The Arsenal Wins 2 to 1

The Arsenal, popular London side nicknamed "Bank of England" since it adopted a policy of paying high prices for ready-made stars, had never won an important cup tie in the north of England until Saturday, when it beat Middlesbrough (to which it had previously lost in the league) 2 goals to 0. Like Aston Villa, The Arsenal players provided football of real "cup tie" brand of speed and directness, giving them always the appearance of superiority. This is the fifth consecutive season that The Arsenal has taken a place among the last eight.

Hardly less striking was West Ham's victory over Milwall, 4 goals to 1. In one hectic little period of four minutes the "Hammers" netted three goals, which left them in almost an unassailable position. Huddersfield Town had anxious moments before it put out the Bradford City team after the equalizing goal had been obtained. Notts Forest is to be congratulated on holding Sunderland to a draw of two goals apiece. Play seemed strangely casual, although fortunes fluctuated remarkably. Sunderland scoring twice in the first half and Notts Forest twice in the second.

Cup ties were in order for the Glasgow Rangers, who rattled up 5 goals to two against Motherwell and like Sheffield Wednesday in England—are pressing hard for victory in both league and cup competitions. The Rangers' geat rival, Celtic, has now lost its grip on both events. It is a long way behind the leaders in the league and was put out of the cup competition by St. Mirren, Saturday 3 goals to 1. The Scottish League program so far as the first division is concerned was reduced to two matches owing to cup ties, but in England there were 31 league fixtures which occasioned many alterations in the standings, although in no division was the leadership affected.

HOCKEY NOTES

THAT the Giroux Brothers and Alexander Cook are good scorers is evidenced from the fact that in 29 games, Cook, a left-shot, has totaled 30 points, while Arthur Giroux, a right wing, has 33 points in 30 games, and his brother George, a left wing, has made 22 points in 28 games.

The Giroux brothers hail from Strathmore, Alberta. Arthur made his début in professional hockey with Saskatoon in the Prairie Hockey League in 1926-27 and was sold to the Chicago Black Hawks in the spring of 1928-29 along with other Saskatoon players. He was farmed out to San Francisco and later released.

A novel club has been organized in Boston called the "Blue Line Club." Its name is taken from the blue lines in hockey and is chiefly a result of a hockey interest. Its purpose is to secure as many members as possible at a fee of $1 a year and to honor any athlete or group of athletes of this district that acquire well earned fame. Its first public function will be to present each member of the Boston Bruins with a remembrance on the night of the Boston-Detroit game March 15. Joseph E. Sager, a prominent sport follower, is president and James W. Souter of 153 Franklin Street, Boston, is treasurer. Fans wishing to enroll in the club will send the membership fee to Mr. Souter at his Franklin Street address. The activities of the organization will not be entirely limited to hockey.

Tentative dates for the Allan and Memorial Cup final playoffs have been arranged for March 27 and 29 in Toronto for the Allan Cup, and the eastern and western junior teams will play for the Memorial Cup in Winnipeg on the same dates.

The St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association have signed a five-year lease of the Arena, with an option for a renewal for a five-year period. The club will have the use of the building for 100 of 150 days between Nov. 1 and April 1. The club will also use the building for general skating. The skating surface will be 108 by 270 feet, but for hockey it will be cut to a surface of 90 by 215 feet. The lease calls for the installation of the ice-making machinery beginning July 1, next.

It appears that Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers is well on his way to earn the Lady Byng of Vimy trophy for the third successive time. He is exceedingly effective in the play of the Rangers and as usual plays cleanly at all times.

Although he may not get it, it seems that Fred L. Hitchman, Bruin defenseman, is playing the type of hockey right now that approaches the requirements of winning the most valuable player trophy. Hitchman has proven himself in every "money" series and his great play for the Bruins this season has helped others on his own team to look much better. He lacks only the spectacular, but for careful scrutiny of his play, game after game, he is in a class by himself.

WISCONSIN BADGERS FIRST IN TRACK MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill. — University of Wisconsin won the seventh annual quadrangular track and field championships here. The Badgers, compiled a total of 48 points, mainly by taking three places in the shot put, three in the high jump, and three in the two-mile run. Northwestern University was second with 35 points, Ohio State University third with 27 points, and University of Chicago last with 22 points.

A new meet record was set in the 16-pound shotput, when Samuel Behr '31 of Wisconsin made the mark of 45ft. 1in. This improved the marks of his former team mate, H. H. Schwarz '27 by 1½ inches. Wisconsin runners set a new standard in the two-mile, with a time of 9m. 58.6s. V. C. Goldsworthy '31, and J. W. Follows '30, tied for the honors. They improved by three seconds the time made by L. F. Baker '29, Ohio State, who held the mark.

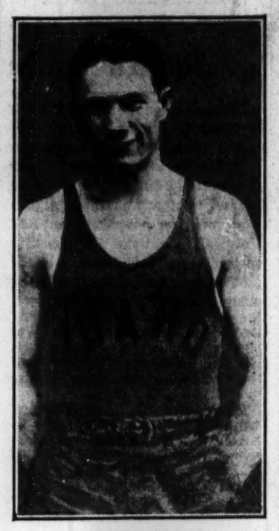
Northwestern set a new meet standard in the two-mile relay with 8m. 7.7s. This improved the team's own record by nearly seven seconds.

G. H. Simpson '30, famous world's record-breaking sprinter for Ohio State, was beaten in the 40-yard dash by Z. D. Cord '32 of Northwestern, whose time was 4.6s. T. M. Warne '31 of Northwestern, cleared the pole vault at 13ft.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Cornell Col. 17, Northwestern 13.
Oklahoma 18, Iowa State 8.

Plays Strong Game



H. B. STOWELL '31
University of Idaho Basketball Team

New Point-Making Mark Established

Stowell and McMillin Score 27 of Idaho's 30 Points as Quintet Loses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—In a thrilling contest, featured by a determined eleventh-hour Vandal drive, the University of Oregon scored a 33-to-30 victory over the University of Idaho in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game here Monday night. H. B. Stowell '30, and Frank McMillin '30, Idaho's scoring stars, established a new point-making record, scoring all but three of the Idaho points. Stowell contributed 17 points and McMillin 10.

The Vandals held the lead until two minutes before the close of the half when some fine shots by J. F. Eberhart '31, Oregon's center, gave the Oregonians a 22-to-18 lead at half time. W. H. Keenan '32, was high point player for Oregon, scoring 10 points. The Vandals had the most fouls called of any game this season, 12 being recorded, and good converting of extra points by V. R. Dolph '32, and Keenan, virtually meant victory for Oregon. The summary:

OREGON	IDAHO
Levoff, Horner, lf	rg, Howard
Keenan, Dolp, rf	lg, Hurley
Eberhart, c	c, Thompson
Calkins, lg	rf, McMillin
Clinger, rg	lf, Stowell

Score—University of Oregon 33, University of Idaho 30. Goals from floor—Eberhart 4, Keenan 4, Horner 2, Levoff 2 for Oregon; Stowell 6, McMillin 4, Hurley for Idaho. Goals from foul—Dolp 3, Keenan 2, Eberhart, Horner for Oregon; Stowell 5, McMillin 2, Howard for Idaho. Referee — William Mulligan, Spokane. Umpire—A. L. French, Portland.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—Capitalizing on free throws, State College of Washington defeated Oregon State Agricultural College, 28 to 25, in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game. Washington State only scored seven field goals to one for Oregon State, but dropped in 14 goals from foul. Arthur McLarney '32 Washington State guard, led his team and scored 14 points. Oregon State forged ahead 12-to-11 at the half, but Washington State came back strong and went into the lead to retain it. The summary:

WASH. STATE	OREGON STATE
Buckley, lf	rg, Fagans, Drager
Holsten, Hein, f	lg, Grayson
Hein, c	c, Lyman, Whitlock, Torson
Van Tuyl, lg	rf, Duffy, Callahan
McLarney, rg	lf, Ballard

Score—State College of Washington 28, Oregon State Agricultural College 25. Goals from floor—McLarney 5, Holsten, Hein for Washington State; Ballard 3, Callahan 3, Grayson 2, Fagans, Drager, Lyman for Oregon State. Goals from foul——Holsten 5, Hein 4, McLarney 4, Buckley for Washington State; Grayson, Lyman, Ballard for Oregon State. Referee — Elra Hunter, Spokane.

YALE QUINTET MOVES UP IN LEAGUE RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In a game which sent the losers to the bottom of the standing in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, Yale University defeated the Dartmouth College quintet here Monday night, 31 to 20. The victory sent the Eli ahead of Cornell University and the Green, in the final stretch of the close championship race.

W. T. McCall '32, who replaced the veteran E. C. Picken '31, at guard for Dartmouth, was the scoring star of the contest. He collected 11 points including three goals from the floor and five foul baskets. A. C. Beane Jr. '31S, gave the Eli second highest point getter, with a total of nine.

The half ended 14 to 9, in favor of Yale. The summary:

YALE	DARTMOUTH
Horwitz, Beyer, lf	rg, McCall, Picken
Booth, Beyer, Horwitz, Townsend, rf	lg, Tangeman, Magee
Patterson, c	c, Kramer, Schmidt, Garrett
Nanry, lg	rf, Burch
Beyer, Horwitz, rf	lf, Schmidt, Myllykamgas, Belsel

Score—Yale University 31, Dartmouth College 20. Goals from floor—Beane 3, Booth 2, Horwitz 2, Patterson 2, Beyer, Nanry for Yale; McCall 3, Belsel, Nanry for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Beane 3, Patterson 2, Booth, Horwitz, Nanry for Yale; McCall 5, Burch 4, Magee, Kramer for Dartmouth.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Washington State 28, Oregon State 25.
Oregon 33, Idaho 30.
Northwestern 47, Minnesota 17.
Iowa State 39, Oklahoma 23.
Illinois 26, Ohio State 16.
Yale 31, Dartmouth 20.
Washington 26, St. Johns 19.
St. Louis 32, Iowa 25.
Washington 32, Drake 16.
North Central 37, Wheaton 20.
Creighton 28, Marquette 26.
Lawrence 32, Ripon 23.
St. Viator 21, Lombard 16.
Platteville Teach 34, Dubuque 12.
Western Union 22, Columbia 13.

LUEHRING RESIGNS POSITION

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Fred W. Luehring, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, resigned Monday effective June 30, and Herbert O. Crisler, newly appointed football coach, was named to succeed him, serving in the dual role of head coach and athletic director. Although Luehring is leaving the post he has held for eight years at the university he will not sever his connections with the college. The announcement of his resignation said he would devote himself to a professorship in physical education.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Middlebury 6, Vermont 0.
Dartmouth 3, Brown 2.
Wisconsin 2, Minnesota 1.

TWO OF SEEDED PLAYERS IN WIN

First Round and Part of Second Completed in Class B Squash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first round was concluded, and a good start made in the second, at the Park Avenue Squash Club, in the National Class B squash tennis championships. Two more of the eight seeded players, in addition to the three who won on Saturday, made their appearances with success, leaving only two more, in addition to the defaulted L. S. Green, to play their initial matches.

Charles J. Mason Jr., the Harvard Club leader, had the easiest task to win, defeating T. L. Bates of Yale Club, 15—3, 15—10, while L. H. Sonneborn, of the Yale Club, the other seeded player, had a real battle in the first game before he could subdue Harvey A. Mayer, of the champion team of the City Athletic Club, 18—17, 15—8.

The hardest battle of the day was between a pair of Yale Club players, Fergus Reid Jr. of Yale Club, former hockey star, against R. L. Ardrey. The latter is a new player this season, but in spite of this handicap, won the first game and was at least 10 times at match point in the second, before Reid saved the game, and then won the deciding game with ease, 5—15, 18—17, 15—9. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
First Round

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 17—18, 15—7, 15—12.

Second Round

F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—11.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated J. N. Des Ralsmes, Elisabeth T. & C. C., 15—8, 15—8.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, 5—15, 18—17, 15—9.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City Athletic Club, 18—17, 15—8.

C. B. Mergentime, City A. C., defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 18—13.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, won from Paul Garrigue, Columbia U. C., by default.

S. L. Samuels, City A. C., defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 17—14, 15—13.

C. J. Mason, Harvard Club, defeated T. L. Bates, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—10.

N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue S. C., 15—11, 15—12.

F. J. Colahan, New York A. C., defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—3, 15—6.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard Club, 15—1, 15—10.

BOSTON TIGERS IN SECOND PLACE AGAIN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	13	3	1	89	74	39
Boston	13	4	13	12	100	30
New Haven	12	5	13	73	74	29
Philadelphia	12	2	15	82	85	26
Springfield	10	2	16	58	81	22

RESULT MONDAY

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.

A third-period rally with the Philadelphia Arrows, who were more shorthanded than the Boston Tigers, gave the latter a 4-to-2 victory at the Boston Garden Monday night and with victory went second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The Tigers had held the advantage both defensively and offensively until this time, but could not beat the Arrow goalie, Roberts, who tended his net spectacularly throughout the game.

The Arrows were first to score, rounding the new defenseman, Foster, when the latter, unfamiliar with the Boston style of play, let Nichols in on Reaume after a pass from Jackson. He soon made up for that play, however, by lifting in a passout from Manning three minutes later. Loucks put the locals ahead early in the second session assisted by Waite.

Lessard beat Reaume on a pass from Cahill to tie the score late in the third session. With both teams pressing, sticks got too high and to avert impending clashes the referees sent off two Boston and three Arrow forwards at one time. Only the defensemen and goalies were left but Burke, who had been off before the five were called, returned to give Boston a one-man advantage and a goal, Burke scoring on Foster's pass. A minute later with all players back Oatman and Mackey broke away while the Arrows were pressing and the former scored the latter's pass. The summary:

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA
Loucks, Heyd, Osborne	lw
	rw, Taylor, Cahill, Bradley
Waite, Burke	c
	c, Jackson, Andrews, Taylor
Boyd, Manning, Oatman	rw
	lw, Klein, Lessard, Jackson
Mackey, Contant	ld, rd, Peters, Coulter
Foster, Oatman	rd, ld, Nichols, Jackson
Reaume	g

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Foster, Loucks, Burke, Oatman for Boston; Nichols, Lessard for Philadelphia. Assists—Manning, Waite, Foster, Mackey for Boston; Jackson, Cahill for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD DIRECTOR HONORED

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, was presented a watch by Leslie R. Gage, University of Wisconsin '23 and sports editor of "College Humor" at a dinner given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Boston, this afternoon. In presenting the trophy, Mr. Gage said that it was awarded to Mr. Bingham for distinguished service in the field of sport both as coach and administrator. He also stated that he had been chosen as the first man in the East to receive the award. He stated that the "College Humor" editors hope to make this distinguished award an annual affair. The dinner was attended by some 20 persons, including besides Mr. Gage and Mr. Bingham, C. F. Getchell, H. W. Clark, J. L. Knox and Frank J. Ryan of the Harvard A. A.

TUFTS WINS CLASS A TROPHY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, Tin Whistles champion scored a round of 72 over the No. 2 course here Monday, one above par, to win the class A trophy in a selected 12 holes event held by the organization. He went out in 36 and was tied on the same figures, his elected card reading 42 net. The class B trophy went to F. W. Thomson of New York with 36 net, and class C to P. B. O'Brien of Detroit with 37. More than 65 competed.

NEW ENGLAND TITLE TO TUCKER

By defeating James J. Jeffries of Auburndale, Mass., 25 to 15, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Parlors on Monday night, Ervin Tucker of Dedham, Mass., won the class A New England three-cushion amateur billiard championship. At the halfway mark Jeffries was in the lead, but Tucker made a run of four and tied the score, and from then until the finish was never threatened.

TWO TIED IN BELLEAIR TOURNEY

BELLEAIR, Fla.—Missing a two-foot putt on the first hole, Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, tied Henry J. Topping of Greenwich here Monday in the qualifying round of the annual Belleair birthday tournament. Both turned in cards of 78.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1175
By N. Easter

Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1176
By K. Sypniewski

Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1173. Kt-Kt3
No. 1174. 1. B-Q5
2. B-Q4

Prob. Comp. } Kt(B5)-Q7
J. Paluzie }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The Incomplete Half-Pin

In this problem the half-pin feature is combined with the nullification of the action of a large number of black pieces. Black has eight defenses to the discovered check, rook at K6 moving. It is interesting to note how the key shuts off one guard, Black's defense abrogates five, and the mate takes care of two.

By G. Guidelli

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Never has an international tournament been more conclusively won than that just finished at San Remo. Leading the strongest field of recent years by 3½ points is perhaps the greatest triumph of Dr. Alekhine's chess career. He alone was undefeated (he also had fewest draws). Nimzowitsch, barely second, was defeated twice, a unique honor. Rubinstein broke a last-minute reversal of form by defeating Tartakower and winning third, barely ahead of Bogoljubow, who just nosed out Yates, fifth-prize winner. The final standing:

Players	W.	L.	D.	Totals W.	L.
Dr. Alekhine	13	0	2	14	1
Nimzowitsch	8	2	5	10½	4½
Rubinstein	9	4	2	10	5
Bogoljubow	8	4	3	9½	5½
Yates	9	4	2	9	6
Ahues	6	4	5	8½	6½
Spielmann	5	4	6	8	7
Vidmar	4	3	8	8	7
Maroczy	3	3	9	7½	7½
Tartakower	5	5	5	7½	7½
Colle	5	7	3	6½	8½
Kmoch	5	7	3	6½	8½
Araiza	1	7	7	4½	10½
Monticelli	2	9	4	4	11
Grau	1	9	3	3½	11½
Romi	1	11	3	2½	12½

The second annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Association will take place Saturday, Feb. 22, at the Boston City Club. A major tournament for the state title, won last year by Weaver Adams of Dedham; a minor tournament, a rapid transit tournament and a problem-solving contest are scheduled.

Araiza of Mexico was one of Alekhine's 13 victims at San Remo.

Twelfth Round

FRENCH DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Araiza Black	Alekhine White	Araiza Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 Kt-Q5	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Castles KR	Q-B
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 Q-Q3	R-B
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	22 KtxBP	BxB
5 Kt-K2(a)	PxP	23 KtxKt	Q-K2
6 P-QR3	B-K2	24 KtxKtP	R-B4
7 BxKt	BxB(b)	25 KxB	Q-Kt2ch
8 KtxP	P-QKt3	26 K-Kt	QxKt
9 P-KKt3!	B-Kt2	27 P-QKt4	R-B3
10 B-Kt2	Q-B(c)	28 Q-Q5ch	K-K2
11 Kt-B4	Kt-Q2	29 P-B4	KR-QB
12 Q-R5	P-Kt3(d)	30 P-B5	PxP
13 KtxBch	KtxKt	31 QxKPch	K-B2
14 Q-Kt5	K-Kt2(e)	32 Q-Q5ch	K-Kt2
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q2?	33 Q-Q7ch	K-R3
16 Q-Kt5ch	P-B3	34 QR-Q	QR-B2(f)
17 Q-R6	P-K4	35 Q-R3ch	K-Kt2
18 P-Q6ch!	K-B2	36 R-Q7ch	Resigns

(a) An old variation recently revived. More usual is 5 P-K5, P-KR3; 6 B-Q2, BxKt; 7 PxB, Kt-K5; 8 Q-Kt4, followed by P-KR4 and R-R3 with excellent king's side chances.

(b) PxB is much better. As played, the Kt at K4 is very strong.

(c) P-B3 is an alternative. Black is already in difficulties.

(d) If 12 . . . BxP; 13 Castles QR, P-KR3; 14 Q-R3, with a very hard threat to defend in KtxKP. Castles seems preferable to the text.

(e) 14 . . . BxB; 15 QxKt, BxR; 16 QxRch is not very promising for Black. Only a blunder, but the exposed position of the black king, together with White's control of the board, should prove decisive.

Few were fortunate enough to hold Dr. Alekhine even in the San Remo tournament just completed. Rudolph Spielmann of Vienna made up in part for erratic play against weaker opposition by securing Dr. Alekhine's first draw.

Sixth Round

FRENCH DEFENSE

Spielmann White	Alekhine Black	Spielmann White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	12 Kt-B4	
2 P-Q4	P-Q4		Castles QR
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 KtxB	QxKt
4 PxP	PxP	14 Kt-K2	QR-K
5 B-KKt5	B-K2	15 KR-K	Q-B4
6 B-Q3	Kt-B3	16 P-QB3	P-K4
7 KKt-K2	B-K2	17 Q-R4	P-R3
8 Castles	P-KR3	18 Kt-Kt3	RxRch
9 BxKt	BxB	19 RxR	Q-Q2
10 B-Kt5	Q-Q3	20 QxQch	Drawn
11 BxKtch	QxB		

Rather an uninteresting game, but Spielmann was determined to stop the world's champion. The simplifications begun with 4 PxP indicate an even, colorless position.

TILDEN RANKED NO. 1 IN TENNIS

Is First in Men's Singles for Tenth Year

ST. LOUIS (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, received United States ranking No. 1 in men's singles for the tenth consecutive year by a vote of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody, the former Miss Helen N. Wills, of Berkeley, Calif., was again ranked No. 1 in women's singles. J. M. Doeg and G. M. Lott Jr. were ranked No. 1 in national men's doubles. The rankings:

MEN'S SINGLES

1—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
2—F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.
3—John M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif.
4—George M. Lott Jr., Chicago.
5—John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J.
6—Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Pa.
7—Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex.
8—Wilber F. Coen, Kansas City.
9—R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex.
10—G. S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1—Mrs. Helen W. Moody, Berkeley, Calif.
2—Miss H. M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
3—Miss E. A. Cross, San Francisco.
4—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston.
5—Mrs. L. H. Harper, San Francisco.
6—Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City.
7—Miss Eleanor Goss, New York.
8—Miss E. L. Burkhardt, San Francisco.
9—Miss M. K. Gladman, Santa Monica.
10—Miss J. N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif.

JUNIOR SINGLES

1—K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
2—H. E. Vines, Pasadena, Calif.
3—G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis.
4—Robert B. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga.
5—G. F. Roll, Philadelphia.
6—K. F. Kamrath, Austin, Tex.
7—Hugh McArthur, San Diego, Calif.
8—William Schommer, Milwaukee.
9—Donald M. Frame, New York City.
10—J. A. Barr, Dallas, Tex.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1—J. H. Doeg and G.

What's Right With America? Ease and Luxury of Trains Enjoyed

(Continued from Page 1)

extent of flat fields. I have spent whole days in trains, and I have gone to my bed in trains; and although I am not, as travelers in America are counted, an exceptional traveler, yet I am now sufficiently seasoned to write of the American train.

It is the best in the world. That assertion I make without the smallest hesitancy. The best English trains are good, remarkably good, comfortable and swift.

The French trains are like the curate's egg, good only in parts. The German do not impress me overfavorably. In central Europe they are sometimes positively bad. Italy boasts that the Duce has improved the trains.

In Spain I traveled on the main lines, and they were excellent, but it is difficult to go from some places to other places, and going into Spain from France the gauge changes, and one is obliged to change trains. Of course, the trains de luxe on the great international services are brought to a high standard. But nowhere have I been so happy in trains as in the United States.

It is necessary that it should be so. Towns are often so far apart that it would be intolerable to have to travel in discomfort. From Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D. C., is, I suppose, a four days' journey; the lady whom I met on a visit to her daughter had already been in the train three days—and she makes this trip several times a year.

Army of Lecturers

Lecturers with whom I have talked have given me a vague notion that for months they only get out of the train to lecture; they arrive at the appointed town, are whisked to a public hall, and are then whisked back to the train. Perhaps they—or I—exaggerate; but at least it is something like that.

So it is necessary, if only for the sake of the lecturers, who at any given moment constitute a considerable proportion of the population of the United States, that the trains should be commodious and smooth-running and filled with the conveniences of living.

They are. But chiefly, as I looked out from the observation car, was I thinking of the fine custom of giving names to the trains; of furnishing them with a personality.

There are many trains with names in Europe, too, but generally a train is just a train—an anonymous mass of steel and wood. One is scarcely encouraged to think of a train as one thinks of a ship. The veriest little fishing smack, the humblest coaster, has a name, a name that one remembers, a name that fits the vessel, big or little.

Ships are humanized. A friend of mine had a boat for 60 years, and he sailed it in all seas, and when paint and patches would no longer hold it together, he wrote the most beautiful elegy, suffused with the emotion of many memories, on its passing. It was a living thing to him. When he spoke of it he did not say "my boat," or if he did it was as if he said, speaking to a stranger before whom one does not mention family names, "my daughter." To his familiars he said "my Nona."

And this is the way of all seafaring men. A ship is not just a vehicle of transportation. It is a friend. One is proud of Nona's accomplishments, one boasts of Nona's skill and trustworthiness in the mad races and the lifting waters. Mentally, at least, one pats and soothes and strokes Nona. For Nona—all the Nonas of the world—is a sentient being.

Treated Like Faithful Ship

Why should it not be so with trains? In America I had the sentiment that a train is treated with the same loving care as a ship, that it is something of which the railroad company is proud, to which the drivers and conductors are genuinely attached, and to which passengers are drawn not by a mere consultation of time-tables—such and such a train starts at such and such a time and arrives so many hours later, and that is all—but by the identity of the train. And there can be no identity without a name.

One knows, for example, the Wolverine run by the Michigan Central and the New York Central from Chicago to Boston, as one knows, say, the Ile de France. So on the Baltimore & Ohio line from Washington to the great city of the middle West, one learns the characteristics of the Capitol, as one learns the characteristics of say, the Leviathan.

The peculiarities of the Owl, which took me to New York, distinguished it from the Federal Express, which took me to Boston. There are people who have some kind of affection for the Merchants Limited, which habitually takes them from Boston to New York; and for my part I think I would always choose the Senator, when traveling from Boston to Washington.

But these are names somewhat arbitrarily selected. There are scores of others which have become personalities to those who journey from the eastern to the western coast, from Canada to Mexico.

Differences Give Individuality

The trains do not appear to be a concatenation of interchangeable parts, though doubtless, like a newspaper, they can be made up of fresh material without losing their individuality. There are indescribable differences in the trains.

The cars seem to be much longer than European wagons and somehow more spacious. They are solidly constructed; they hold the rails. Those long Pullmans with their comfortable armchairs are surely better than a series of compartments. As a rule, the dining-room service is excellent, and for anything between $1.25 and $2 one can have an interesting meal served as courteously as in the best restaurants.

There is the club car, with its magazines and writing tables and soft drinks—a pleasant change from one's allotted place on a long journey.

I confess I was a little disconcerted at first on the night trains at performing gymnastic feats to shuffle out of my clothes behind the green curtain of my berth; but I soon got used to this example of American gregariousness, and there was in it nothing inconvenient.

By way of compensation, if compensation be needed, the beds are much larger and far cozier than on the Continent and one can really get a refreshing night's sleep. And there are, if one wants them, the separate little rooms.

Attentive Service Given

The Negro porter in charge of each coach is really a polite and attentive servant. He will do anything you wish; one of them proved to be a good locksmith when my valise refused to allow me to open it.

It was strange to me that trains should run through the streets of busy towns without barriers to the railroad track. Bells would start ringing to announce the arrival of the express; and with extraordinary discipline the traffic would stop on either side of the road, and stream across the rails as soon as the train had passed. Mostly in Europe the railway is carefully screened off, and where level crossings exist—though they are condemned—there are barriers which are manipulated by special watchmen.

In Europe one climbs in and out of trains by absolutely perpendicular steps, barking one's shins, having to cling tightly to a dirty brass rail. In America the platform opens and discloses four or five easy steps. This is, though simple, a genuine improvement. And then the redcaps—the Negro porters with red leather casquettes—rush forward and take one's baggage.

Altogether railway traveling in the United States is better than railway traveling anywhere else.

HOOVER ASKS SENATE TO END TARIFF DELAY

(Continued from Page 1)

supply bills now awaiting its consideration, between 10,000 and 20,000 emergency employees taken on by the Government as a result of the President's economic program will have to be laid off. It is this contingency that is giving the President deep concern.

Private industry, he pointed out to the congressional leaders, responded whole-heartedly to his appeal and is doing its share in maintaining business conditions. It is the President's hope that the opposing groups in the Senate can adjust their clashing views so as to enable early disposal of the tariff bill, thus opening the way for consideration of the jam of supply and other important bills.

Talk of "taking the issue to the country" and other bellicose activities were repudiated by the President, who stressed to his congressional conferees the importance of conciliation and co-operation if results, other than rhetorical clatter, are to be realized.

The coalition's success in slashing the aluminum schedule rates is a victory of importance equal to its defeat of the proposed sugar-duty increases. Some Senators were hopeful that the smashing victory on the aluminum schedule would accelerate action on the tariff bill by curtailing the determination of the Republicans in resisting the coalition in its rewriting of the measure.

The test vote on the aluminum issue was close; 41 to 39 in favor of the motion by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, that the existing duty of 5 cents on crude aluminum be cut to the 1913 rate of 2 cents a pound. On the strength of [illegible] the second section of his [illegible]ent, reducing the present [illegible] cents a pound on aluminum coils, plates and sheets to the 1913 duty of 3½ cents a pound, was approved without a record vote.

Following this success the coalition, on an amendment by Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, ordered lowered the rate on utensils from 11 cents a pound and 55 per cent to 25 per cent only. The vote on this question was 41 to 30, some of the Democratic members who had bolted their group on the first count, balloting with their colleagues on this issue.

The debate on the aluminum reduction was interestingly enough carried on chiefly on the Democratic side, with Mr. Walsh urging curtailment and Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, speaking against. The New York Senator after voting against the Walsh amendment reversed himself and supported the Barkley cut on utensils.

EUROPE'S PEACE FOUND TO HINGE ON TARIFF PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

tial condition for realization of Aristide Briand's ideal of rapprochement between European states.

The first German delegate, Dr. Schmidt, declared that Germany was prepared to co-operate in the pursuit of an economic understanding between nations. He favored world rapprochement but if this could not be achieved it was for Europe to deal with its overprotectionism and economic nationalism by recognizing Europe's community interests since the poverty of one country inevitably affected the prosperity of its neighbors.

Describing the position of Germany Dr. Schmidt said it was facing increasing unemployment owing to the deficiency of liquid capital and that the fresh tariff wave which was threatening Europe would worsen the situation, and intensify the agricultural crisis in Germany which, as in the rest of the world, was due to overproduction and lack of purchasing power.

The situation in his opinion could only be remedied by an all-round reduction in tariffs but Dr. Schmidt had unfortunately to admit that Germany had also recently raised some of its customs duties.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Leslie F. Crawford, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Mrs. Edith B. Kydd, Vancouver, B. C.
Charles F. Kydd, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. Ruby H. Foster, Waterville, Me.
Idamae Oderlin, New York City.
Ella M. Baker, New York City.
Evelyn H. Wright, Hillside, N. J.

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A BUSINESS woman undertook the responsibilities of a small apartment, partly because she enjoyed the freedom of a home of her own, but mostly because she longed for the joy of sharing this home with her friends.

But the weeks went by and the months went by and still there seemed no chance to do the entertaining she had hoped for. She was greatly interested in her business, which often demanded night work of her, and she neither could nor would neglect her business obligations for the sake of social life. And yet, feeling sure that there need not be conflict between two things so dear to her as her home and her business, she did considerable thinking and arrived at some such conclusions as the following.

Her Own Standard

"My work is not home making nor housekeeping, but in the world of business. My home is my avocation, my side-line or hobby. Dear as it is, it must take its rightful place in the correct ordering of my life. It is very foolish therefore for me to set up as a standard to follow, the manner of entertainment of those whose homes are their first concern.

"Simplicity has a charm of its own, which can be my way of expressing beauty, just as elegance and distinction is Mrs. Blank's way. Beauty is shown forth by the simplest wayside flower as surely as by the most elaborate hothouse orchid."

Laying aside all attempt to imitate anyone else, she proceeded to work out a plan for entertaining her friends, using as a correct measure the amount of time and money that she decided belonged rightfully to this need in her life. It was to a very great extent, as will readily be seen, a matter of proper balance. She has proved this to be a rational solution of her problem, as is evidenced by the eagerness with which her invitations are accepted and her own joy in extending hospitality. Other women situated as she is may find some practical help for themselves in considering her method.

In the first place, she set aside two Saturday evenings in the month as her time to entertain. A woman comes in to clean her apartment, so that all she herself has to do is to prepare the dinner. She usually plans this for four or six people, having found through experience that people enjoy the inspiration of happy companionship and that several guests make more of a "party" out of the little occasion than one or two could do. She is very particular as to whom she brings together, always selecting those who will take pleasure in one another's company. It is to this that she attributes much of the success of these little occasions.

In Three Courses

Her dinners are always the simplest, consisting of a hot dish, a salad, a hot beverage or cold drink and a dessert. But everything is always of the very best quality, carefully prepared and served in abundance. Just as with clothing it is often the accessories that cost the most money, so, as many housekeepers have discovered, it is the little adjuncts that frequently run off with many precious minutes in preparing a meal. So this woman cuts them all out.

For anyone who wishes to experiment along this line of a one-dish dinner, it is well to remember that the one dish should be both hot and substantial. Strawberry shortcake or hot waffles are not satisfactory substitutes for a "meat and potato dinner." Suitable recipes will be found in magazines and cook books, among the entrées or Sunday-night supper dishes. As an example, a favorite dish with this woman's guests is made with cooked rice, green peppers, mushrooms and diced chicken. The mixture is covered with canned tomatoes and baked. An excellent brand of canned chicken is used. The salad may be head lettuce with some special dressing, or asparagus, or fruit. It is never a fussy combination. Warm finger rolls are always served with this course. The dessert is usually ice cream with a home-made sauce and the best cake that can be bought.

As can easily be seen the service for this dinner is as simple as the dinner itself. Service plates would, of course, be entirely out of taste. This woman has found the most efficient plan is to serve her little meal as a "plate dinner" with the plates already on the table before the guests sit down. She pours the drink herself at the table after the guests are seated. Doilies are used which match her china, and candles and a lovely floral centerpeice are always selected with care. Though simple, nothing about these Saturday night dinners ever suggests limitation of any kind, probably because they are so well within the hostess's ability to take care of.

The Burden Removed

There are certain persons in the world so conventionally minded that dinner could never be dinner without canapés and soup to start it on its way. This informal hostess numbers several of these individuals among her friends. These she always invites in for the evening and serves her "dinner" as a late supper, and everyone is happy.

The question of whether to allow guests to assist in the clearing-up process arose as soon as the Saturday night dinners were launched. The home maker in question had never considered such a possibility, but as her little parties continue to function she is learning that many times friends are glad to give her a little assistance, which, after all, is no burden with so few dishes piled up in the neat kitchen. This help generously offered and gratefully accepted makes easy the Sunday morning ahead.

Even on the rare occasions when she has the work entirely to do herself, the simplicity of the service keeps this from being too much of a tax. She is finding out that entertaining one's friends does not have to be a burden even when housekeeping is only a "side line." C. S.

Photo by Buffotot, Paris

Miss Evelyn Wyld at Work in Her Paris Atelier, Designing Her Modern Wool Rugs.

A Rug-Making Enterprise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE street is narrow where Miss Evelyn Wyld has her workshop for the weaving of wool rugs. In the little thoroughfare on the left bank of the Seine known as Visconti are assembled many old buildings—great stone structures with courtyards. One climbs wide, winding stairs and knocks at a door. One is admitted and finds oneself face to face with her looms, where the young French girls are tying the knots and cutting the wool at the proper length, with extraordinary nimbleness.

Before these girls hangs a ruled paper on which a design has been drawn, and this they follow. The wool is an inch thick and luxuriously soft to the touch along the edge where the pattern slowly takes form in response to the innumerable knots deftly placed by the rapidly moving fingers.

A card is presented, and the visitor is presently ushered into a side room which serves as atelier for Miss Wyld, and there the story is told and the pile of finished rugs yields its secrets. Some nine years ago she was living in the neighborhood of Cannes and became interested at first in a casual way in the rug industry. Her next step was to start a loom of her own on a modest scale, but both interest and success followed so rapidly and increased so much that she was led to seek a wider field. Another reason which prompted her to come to Paris was that during the rose-picking season, which lasts about three months, her workers deserted her. Cannes and Grasse, with the district round about, are the center of flower cultivation for the perfume manufacturers.

Choice of Wools

Miss Wyld makes modern rugs—ancient, perhaps, as to texture and quality, but modern as to design. She is producing the genuine handmade, pure wool rug, rich and lustrous. Despite the swift fingers of the French weavers, it takes a long time to produce a rug, and it sells at about $35 a square meter. When the wool itself was being admired, she remarked that she herself did not know for some time why she preferred the wool imported from England to the French wool. One day, however, a wealthy wool manufacturer from the north of England was in the studio making a purchase, and he explained that in France the wool is spun after the grease is removed. In England the wool is spun just as it is cut, and the result is that the rug made from this wool has a sheen and a richness which the expert says the use of French wool cannot give.

Miss Wyld has all her wool dyed specially for her. A few standard colors she keeps in stock, but for each new rug she has certain quantities of wool dyed the shades she wishes to use in expressing her idea. No two rugs are exactly alike, although on the floor in her own office she keeps a heap of type rugs. She admits that she is making a luxury article, but the demand is keen for her productions, and the value is given, she feels. It was said before that her tendency is modern in design. She is at times futuristic, and were she not taking her profession so seriously it might almost be thought occasionally that she was getting amusement from her eccentric patterns which even her public could not fully appreciate.

Variety in Designs

Nevertheless, this is after all a matter of personal taste. The brown line that suddenly shoots from a rectangle and then ends near an opposite corner in a triangle—all on a yellow field—is interesting, but why? The large rug, however, with many variously toned squares of green offered a delightful harmony, as did the black rug with orange margins, and the light blue with dark blue borders, and the exquisite one with shaded grays. Loveliest of all (particularly among the smaller rugs) was one of ascending rose tints, mounting in V movements toward the center from a deep old-rose to fresh rose coloring.

There is no monotony in Miss Wyld's designs, and why should anyone demand of an artist that every picture should be turned out in just a certain way? Miss Wyld is entitled to her manners in rugs, and one may be sure that after giving her the problem of the room for which a carpet is wanted, she will put one into it which will harmonize with the surroundings. The rug, too, will be elegant in every respect and a delight for yourself or guest to tread upon. She is to be congratulated for being able in this center of decorative arts to introduce this old, old industry in new trimmings and bring to her enterprise such taste that success has come her way. At the last exhibition of decorative arts at the Musée Gallièra, her rugs won for her a first prize.

Cranberry Sweets

Cranberry Citron Preserves

Pare and dice citron to make 3 cupfuls and cook in water to cover until tender. Add 2 cupfuls of cranberries, weigh and to each pound of fruit allow ¾ of a pound of sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Simmer until the fruit looks clear and rich, turn into jelly glasses and seal with paraffin when the perserves are firm.

Putting the cranberries through the food chopper before adding them to a mixture from which they will not be strained later gives a nicer appearance to the product.

Cranberry Conserve

Cut into halves 4 cupfuls of cranberries and leave them in cold water for 10 minutes. Chop fine ⅛ of a cupful of raisins and ⅛ of an orange, peel and pulp but no seeds. Strain the cranberries, add 2 cupfuls of sugar and the fruit and cook until the mixture is thick. Then add ⅛ of a cupful of nutmeats broken into pieces about the size of a pea and cook 5 minutes longer. Turn into sterilized glasses. Cover with paraffin when firm.

For the Woman Motorist

IT HAS long been said that the women of the United States do 85 per cent of its money spending. Automobile manufacturers appear to have this fact prominently in their thought, judging by the alluring beauty and convenience of the cars they have this year set before the gaze of the public in the motor shows.

Colors ran riot last year, but this year they are more restrained. There are so many other improvements in the appearance of cars that appeal to the woman who doesn't know the first thing about the wheels inside the radiator cap (if there are any), but does know whether she likes the look of a car, and who is likely to decide almost at the first glance whether or not she wants that particular model.

Many of the cars this year have an adjustable driver's seat, and what woman who has for years been piling awkward cushions behind her in order to handle comfortably the clutch and the brake, will fail to insist upon this convenience?

A smart little two-seat coupé, the window of which previously could not open, this year is made so the sash may be lowered. Another small car has a boxlike opening on either side of the instrument board in which the driver may put her purse, keys and license.

Noticeable, too, are a number of improvements made in some of the inexpensive cars that formerly were found only on the more costly models.

One five-seat sedan was finished in sea-water green, a rich dull tone, and the cushions were done in jade-green plush matching a jade-green laprobe. A roadster that drew much attention was done in white and its front seat was built like the cockpit of an airplane.

Incidentally, many cars are equipped with radio.

Fairies

One-half cupful of butter; ½ cupful of sugar; ½ cupful of raisins; 1 cupful of flour; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder; 2 eggs well beaten.

Mix all together very lightly. Have small tins buttered, and drop from a spoon a portion of the mixture in each tin. Bake in a quick oven about 20 minutes.

Women's Organizations

A FEW small cases of books, sent in 1899, by the Library Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, to people living in the remote sections of the Kentucky mountains, carried just the encouragement which was needed to awaken in the consciousness of these people a desire for more educational advantages. A minister in Hazard, one of the mountain sections, who had taken the responsibility of distributing the books, wrote to the women of the federation saying that the books had done a great deal of good but that he wished the federation would send some women into that region to help the women and girls; to train them in home care and cooking and other things all women should know.

This was a challenge which the women accepted. May Stone tells, in the Kentucky Club Woman, the story of the success which attended the raising of funds to conduct such an experiment, and of the first summer spent in Hazard. She says:

"The trip was made to Hazard by wagon, 40 miles from the end of the railroad at Jackson, taking two whole days, at the rate of 2½ or 3 miles an hour, and a night on the way. . . . For six weeks four of us lived in one tent 10 feet square. When it rained the water came through the roof and it often was necessary to go to sleep with an umbrella over one's head. Being on a beautiful knoll, the ground sloped and water did not stand on the floor. During the days cots were folded out of the way and most of the time was spent out-of-doors. A canvas was stretched over the stove. stove.

"People came from miles around to see what these 'quare women' were there for, and we told them we were there 'to learn all we could and to help all we could.' We had a traveling library, a kindergarten, sewing classes, helped with Sunday school, attended institutes and country schools, presented pictures of George and Martha Washington, and had the young people come for games and books. Visitors came from daylight to dark and everyone helped as there was need. If they liked what we had for dinner, and wanted to know how to cook it, we told them to come again and bring material and we would try it with them.

"The most interesting visitor of the summer was 'Uncle Solomon,' who walked from Hindman to Hazard, a distance of over 20 miles, because he had 'heard there were some young women there living in cloth houses, teaching the young people,' and he wanted us to promise to come to Hindman the next summer and teach the young people there the same things. He was over 80 years old, tall and strong with white hair to his shoulders, and very keen, sharp eyes, showing much character, like a real old patriarch, speaking for his people. He said he could not read or write but he had grandchildren and great-grandchildren who were as bright as any children and he wanted them to have a chance."

* * *

And so the next summer was spent in Hindman, and the following summer in a more remote section 60 miles from a railroad. Then it was that a permanent school and settlement was started. The Federation of Women's Clubs had done the work so far, the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union now came in to help and under them the permanent settlement became a fact.

The work has grown until the plant now consists of 300 acres of land with 20 buildings, 30 workers, 100 girls and boys in the settlement and nearly 400 children in the school. It is a Class A accredited high school, from which graduates can go to any college on the list of the Southern Association and many others. The records of the alumni have been satisfactory, and they have taken their places as teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, nurses, business men, social workers and home makers.

It may well be that the strength of Kentucky is coming from the hills. This mountain section is said to cover more than one-fourth of the area of the State, containing 10,000 square miles in 28 counties. For the most part because of the topography of the country this section is almost entirely cut off from the outside world. The mountains are high and steep, the valleys very narrow, and the streams not navigable. The only roads are the creek beds and the trails over the steep hills, and these are often impassable.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Unmaking of an Essay

A DICTIONARY defines the word essay as "a literary composition (usually prose and short) on any subject," and leaves it there. This definition certainly opens up a very wide field for endeavor; indeed, the first difficulty would seem to be the choice of a subject. One might even find that much time was spent in pursuing literary will-o'-the-wisps, each theme being discarded after a while for another which promised to be more interesting or entertaining, or perhaps still more important, easier to write about.

But after all the subject is not the most important part: indeed, one sometimes marvels when reading an essay that so deft a structure can hang on so slight a thread. Particularly is this the case with some contemporary writing; one instance especially comes to thought where a column and a half of exquisite prose had for its sole incident nothing more than the act of going for a bucket of water, and returning with it. Around this simple action the "literary composition" was built; and so beautiful was the phraseology, so true and vivid the nature scene, that when one came to analyze it one could hardly believe that it depended upon so slight an incident. It is true that this was the work of a master craftsman, one to whom the essay is a convenient vehicle for presenting entrancing studies of nature from many different angles; and conversely it is also true that a less spontaneous writer might easily court disaster by choosing such a subject.

The subject once chosen, however, there still remains the question of the "literary composition," and difficulties may arise here, for though subjects are many, essayists, in the true meaning of the word, are few. Much that claims to be an essay is nothing more than a piece of descriptive writing, which may take on somewhat unwieldy proportions, and is not at all literary. Again, the mere fact of a theme being set, about which an essay is to be written, does not carry one very far, if one knows little about the subject, and has not the literary sense or imaginative faculty which can so visualize it as to make it living and vital to others.

Memory travels backward down the years, and in a flash reveals a somewhat bare schoolroom furnished with desks, at one of which a small girl is seated. She seems a trifle hot and bothered, for she is at work on her first essay. Not very hopefully she gazes at the page before her. It is entirely bare save for the title written neatly at the top. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." What a subject for the pen of a child whose head is entirely filled with *longing to be out of doors!* The sunshine comes in brightly through the long windows, making shafts of light across the inkstained desks; myriads of tiny motes throb in its beams. The willow trees outside have put on their fresh spring suits, of tender green. Everything seems dancing and swaying in the sunshine. Wafts of perfume steal into the room from the gillyflowers which grow below the windows. Why not come out and dance too? All the flowers are calling. The page remains blank save for the awesome title which every moment seems to become more obscure, more difficult to write about. Clearly something must be done! Tightly the little inky fingers grip the pen; resolutely the eyes are turned from the window; slowly and doggedly words begin to be written; the literary composition (usually prose and short) is coming into being! An essay should surely fill more than half a page of an exercise book; that would appear to be a laid down rule. Time passes slowly and heavily. (How inarticulate a child seems to be about either Cleanliness or Godliness!) At last the small painstaking writing covers the page. The task is done. Books are put away, school left behind. Was ever sunshine more beautiful, flowers more sweet, or freedom more precious? One has written an essay.

It seems somewhat of an anticlimax to consider the sequel, but the picture would be incomplete without it. The English mistress could hardly have realized what a bubble she had burst, and yet it was the rarest kindness to burst it. At all events the criticism was short, and to the point: "You have written a page on the subject 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' and it could all have been compressed into two lines, —If you're good you're clean, and if you're clean you're good!"

Dear English mistress, how faithfully you labored to teach a small child to think! How often you hoped that you had started her on a "train of thought," only to find that the train led no farther than to some hollow in the sand dunes from which the larks were rising full-throated, shouting their fine sweet songs of joy! How could you guess that the bare wet sands from which the tide receded so far, so very far, that it seemed a miracle that it should ever cover them again, were but a setting for the glorious golden pathway which led straight into a wonderland where everything was beautiful with a loveliness which no one could ever explain away; and that, when told to think, a little girl always followed this pathway? How disappointing to find that the conclusions which you sometimes applauded were reached, not by any logical process of reasoning, but in some unexplained manner, full of blanks and dashes! And yet, the feeling for words, for beauty of expression, for the right value of phrases, was implanted, to find itself after many days.

No doubt, too, that first essay was valuable in showing once for all the ineptitude of talking round a subject when its meaning has not been grasped. It is, of course, easily conceivable that a very small child might find little to say on such a subject as "Cleanliness is next to Godliness"; but she would never again make the mistake of paraphrasing it, and then embroidering this paraphrase until it seemed long enough for her purpose. She could not, of course, have worded it so to herself at that time; but with the passing of the years the lesson became clearer that it is impossible to build up any literary composition acceptably until one has so gained the meaning of the subject that one is able to determine what to say and what to leave unsaid in order to present a distinct picture of it—to "get it across," as the saying goes. So it is with a half-amused, wholly tender smile that one recalls the circumstance, together with the phrase which at the time rang out so terribly in one's ears: "if you're good you're clean, and if you're clean you're good!"

D. M. H.

Musical Talent of the Hottentots

When at the beginning of the last century Kolbe travelled among the Hottentots he found them playing different gom-goms in harmony. They also sang the notes of the common chord down to the lower octave, each one beginning with the phrase whenever the former had already come to the second or third tone, thus producing a harmonious effect. The words to this song were simply "ho, ho, ho." Burchell, who repeatedly assures us that he probably was the first European who ever touched the African soil in that part where he travelled, describes the harmonious singing of the Bachapin boys . . . sometimes one of them led the band and the rest joined in at different intervals, and, guided only by the ear, attuned their notes in correct harmony. The elder boys, whose voices were of the lower pitch, sang the bass, while the younger produced, in their turn, the higher tones of the treble. The Bechuana also sing in harmony. The melody of their songs is simple enough, consisting chiefly of descending and ascending by thirds, while the singers have a sufficient appreciation of harmony to sing in two parts. Moodie tells us that he very often heard the Hottentot servant girls singing in two parts; they even sang European tunes which were quite new to them with the accompaniment of a second of their own. The same is said by Soyaux of the Negro girls in Sierra Leone. We need not trace European influence in these instances, for the girls had neither been taught to sing the second voice nor had they heard it, but made it of their own accord. Many peoples (e.g., the Oriental nations) have every opportunity of hearing European harmonic music but none of them understand it, and much less would they be able to invent a second voice to a new tune.

This shows that the capacity of singing in different parts requires a peculiar gift, a natural talent and original feeling for harmony, which cannot be acquired by mere hearing harmonic music. Another still more striking example of Hottentot's musical talent was related to Moodie by a German officer. When the latter happened to play that beautifully pathetic air of Gluck's, "Che faro senza Euridice," on his violin, "he was surprised to observe that he was listened to by some Hottentot women with the deepest attention and that some of them were even affected to tears. In a day or two afterwards he heard his favourite melody with accompaniments all over the country, wherever his wandering led him."

At first it seems astonishing that there should be Hottentots apparently endowed with so great a musical gift; it is especially surprising to hear of their repeating the air with accompaniments, since the German officer was certainly not able to play both on his violin at the same time. This statement, however, will no longer appear to us incredible if compared with similar accounts of some other travellers. Theophilus Hahn, who lived in Africa for fifteen years, tells us that his father, the missionary, used to play some hymns before the tribe of the Nama Hottentots to the accompaniment of a concertina. Some days after they would repeat the hymns with the Dutch words, which they could not understand. — RICHARD WALLASCHEK, in "Primitive Music."

A Serene Moon Emerges From the Hills. After a Woodcut by Georges Arthur Jacquin.

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"My Father's business"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN, as a boy of twelve, Jesus was found by Joseph and Mary in the temple at Jerusalem sitting among the doctors, hearing and asking them questions, he gave as a reply to their anxious questioning that first-recorded but momentous statement so expressive of his life-purpose: "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Even at this early age he had not a shadow of doubt as to what his future career was to be; and, judging from what is recorded in the Gospels of his three years' mission, we cannot fail to recognize that the thoroughness, wisdom, unfoldment, and success of the Master were anticipated in the faithful and obedient service he yielded as a son, a carpenter, and a citizen.

From the preparation and plan of the life-work of Jesus of Nazareth, cannot the business man of today learn much that is practical and applicable to his own needs? Jesus is generally recognized as the Way-shower, and to emulate his correct way of doing things is the great lesson of Christian living. In carefully and prayerfully studying his purpose, preparation, and plan of action, the business man of today not only will find an encouraging example, but will be able to glimpse something of the divine Principle and Science of true business, the Father's business, in which all may freely participate.

Why should the rules and methods followed by the business man in his business relations be divorced from those on which he bases his hope and earnest of salvation? Christ Jesus intelligently, systematically, and consistently prepared and purified himself to prove what is the function of all good business. The simple fundamental need of all mankind is to know God aright, and to bring the blessing of this knowing into manifestation in the minute things of daily living. If the youth at home and at school is constrained by the methods and ways of good to become industrious, obedient, and unselfish when embarking upon a business career, he will have a vision which no mere book learning or culture can possibly give.

The same divine Principle which, through Christian Science, the youth has learned in a measure to see, love, and obey, gives him also a desire to meet as his life-business some aspect of the world's need, and to look to God in prayer for inspiration, guidance, and strength. Thus the youth learns to grapple intelligently, quickly, and successfully with all problems, including economic activity, and to understand the operation of spiritual law in these things. He soon learns that his stock-in-trade is the spiritual confidence he has gained in and through his cultivation of such qualities as obedience, gentleness, kindness, mercy, justice, honesty, and of habits of unselfed activity. Whatever the firm he represents, whatever the goods he handles, he finds that he can put into operation in all his business relations the true qualities which represent his ever present heavenly Father. Instead of merely giving out material things to meet material needs, he learns to reflect the beautiful healing qualities that reveal God. In other words, he is about his Father's business, doing service as His faithful witness.

How many are waiting for big things, big schemes, big treasures, to come their way, accompanied by an abundant supply of personality and push wherewith to back them, while the pearl of spiritual opportunity, the modest but honest starting point of true business, development, and success, lies unseen or unregarded at their feet.

Through Christian Science the perception and application of divine Principle, as the source of all right activity, have been made possible to all. At this critical period of the world's history, when the latent imperialistic and tyrannical tendencies of the so-called human mind are tending to change from a political to an economic expression, it behooves all right-minded and Christian people to support the hands of those whose aim and motive are to lift human experience above the sordid skepticism of a selfish and purely commercial outlook.

The legislation and experience of our citizenship should bear the impress of a progressive and enlightened humanity. Speaking of God's government of man and the universe, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128), "From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Sassenach's Visit

Gray land of Lews that welcomed me,
A stranger, to its sod;
Bleak land of heather, turf, and sea,
And men who toil for God;

The sheiling on the lonely moor,
The surf upon the rock;
The silent house, the low-pent door,
So still you dare not knock.

And yet within—the peat-fire flame,
Kind speech and kind old face;
Tears at the memory of a name
Still treasured in that place. . . .

Proud Isle of Lews—by wind and rain,
By heather, hill, and sea,
I swear that I will come again—
For you were good to me.

The treasured name still loved and spoken in many a black-house on the Long Isle of Lewis, was that of Rory Ban Macleod—and I had the good fortune to be traveling with his granddaughter. That was why these proud, shy people of the Hebrides swung wide their doors to me—a Sassenach and a stranger—and why it was that about the peat-fire burning in the hollowed floor, I too might share the bread and blessings of old folk who remembered Fair Roderick.

A fearless, godly man, of rare eloquence in his native Gaelic, he had fought for the sorely oppressed farmers of the Lewis during their bitterest struggles, fifty-odd years ago, and had done much to further the passing of the Crofters' Act of 1886. Now his granddaughter came from America to visit for the first time the lone and misty island where her father was born. She found there a welcome so great that its warmth could overflow to include a stranger as well. A brave sight—old Mhor in her spotless mutch, patting my friend's shoulder and squeezing her hand with the repeated pressures of a Highland handshake. "And it is a blessed day that brings you here. Oh, tha, is it so! Blessed shall be my threshold, that the granddaughter of Rory Ban will be stepping upon it!" Thus our hostess quickly translated for us from the old woman's tear-choked Gaelic.

And the old gardener at Stornaway Castle nodded his grizzled head as he stared into the past. "Och, ay, I remember Rory Ban. A fine Christyan man—and ech, the beauties of his speaking in the Gaelic! The English has no such words."

It was from the deep, undying loyalty of these people that I learned the Highland fealty. . . . There in the northermost wilds of Scotland, the love and loyalty the people extend to their own folk is only equalled by their shyness and doubt of strangers. . . . To us, on the Lews, every door in Garrabost and Sheshadir was shut . . . till the news ran somehow that it was the granddaughter of Rory Ban who approached down the bare gray road, or among the peat-cuttings. Then every low door swung open. . . .

Supreme generosity, with nothing to give; we, with so much, cannot conceive of the open-handedness of the folk who have so little. . . . Mostly old people, they are, with a daughter, perhaps, staying to care for them, and sons in every outpost of Empire, finding bigger work to do and doing it well.—EDITH BALLINGER PRICE, in *The Horn Book Magazine.*

Portraits in Metal

I

Lacquer

So smooth—so brightly exquisite
In its design—
Flamingo breast for color,
And a golden curl
Of tendrils, climbing to the open flare
Of one dark flower,
Silvered at the heart.

So smooth—so brightly exquisite
In its design—
And overlaying something thin and hard.

II

Tin

Reflecting everything,
But each reflection a little coarsened,
Whimsical or comic,
Losing all outline often,
In blur of color.
Bright in its own place,
Where the homely useful are;
Seldom expected in the drawing-room;
Useful, though, even there, sometimes,
Submerged in a bit of basketry,
To hold flowers;
Filling a little family need,
Under cover.

III

Platinum

Never lustrous, glowing,
Never scintillant,
Nowise suggestive of its preciousness,
And, yet, how precious above all!
Precious because quite incorruptible.
Test after test,
Acid, persistent,
It has endured,
Quite incorruptible.
Worthy to hold in sure keeping,
Glow, richness transcendent,
Itself so chaste,
Never outwardly suggesting
Such innate richness!

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

GEORGES ARTHUR JACQUIN was among the French artists invited to exhibit in Paris with the Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale, and this print was among those submitted to him.

Woodcuts can be varied in execution to an unusual degree. The wood engraving is made up of hairbreadth lines as a rule, while the woodcut is generally designed in a bolder pattern. Sometimes a wash is used in support of the incisions, as is the case with this one reproduced here and called "A Serene Moon Emerges From the Hills."

Proceeding along past wall after wall of prints, a visitor's eyes were arrested by the heaviness of M Jacquin's strokes in this picture. At first glimpse, after some of the fine cutting previously encountered, they seemed rude in their careless way. The more, however, the print was studied, the more apparent it became that comparisons were uncalled for. This was simply a different form of engraving and different technique. The trees are well balanced against the sky to which the young moon is bearing its light. The figure in the foreground supplies the needed human touch.

The Pitch-Pine Odor

The stream they were following was not one of the marsh channels; it was a tide-water-creek which penetrated several miles into Patricio, and after a while they came to the solid land.

"The odor of Florida—I perceive it," said Lucian; "the odor of a pitch-pine fire! And I don't know any odor I like better." The stream wound on, the banks grew higher, palmettoes began to appear; they all leaned forward a little in the golden air, they formed the most graceful groups of curiosity. At length as the skiffs turned the last bend, a house came into sight. It was a ruin.

But the pitch-pine fire was there, all the same; it had been made on the ground behind a small out-building. This out-building had preserved three of its sides and the framework of its roof; the roof had been completed by a thatch of palmetto, the vanished façade had been gayly replaced by a couple of red calico counterpanes suspended from the thatch. Here lived a family of "poor whites"—father, mother and six children; their drawing-room was the green space before the kitchen; their bedchambers were behind the calico façade; their kitchen was an iron pot, at this moment suspended over the fragrant fire. The father had just come home in his roughly made cart, drawn by the most sizened of ponies . . .; the elder boys were bringing up fish from their dug-out in the creek; the mother, her baby on her arm, lifted her bed-quilt wall to smile hospitably upon the visitors. They did not own the land, these people; they were not even tenants; they were squatters, and mere temporary squatters at that. They had nothing in the world beyond the few poor possessions their cart could hold; they were all brown and well and apparently perfectly happy.

"They look contented," said Margaret, as, after accepting the hospitalities of the place, which the family hastened to offer—the best in their power—a clean gourd with water from the mansion's old well, a look at the . . . baby, and the pet alligator of tender years confined in a pen near by, they took their way along an old road leading down the islands towards the south. — CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, in "East Angels."

„Meines Vaters Geschäft"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Joseph und Maria den zwölfjährigen Jesus zu Jerusalem im Tempel sitzen fanden „mitten unter den Lehrern, wie er ihnen zuhörte und sie fragte", gab er ihnen als Antwort auf ihre ängstlichen Fragen jene erstberichtete, jedoch seinen Lebenszweck so ausdrucksvoll kennzeichnende, bedeutungsvolle Erklärung: „Was ist's, daß ihr mich gesucht habt? Wisset ihr nicht, daß ich in meines Vaters Geschäft sein muß?" (engl. Bibel). Schon in seiner Kindheit hatte er nicht den geringsten Zweifel darüber, was seine künftige Laufbahn sein sollte. Und nach dem zu urteilen, was die Evangelien über sein dreijähriges Wirken berichten, müssen wir unbedingt erkennen, daß schon sein treuer und gehorsamer Dienst als Sohn, als Zimmermann und als Bürger die Gründlichkeit, die Weisheit, die Entfaltung und den Erfolg des Meisters erwarten ließ.

Kann der Geschäftsmann von heute von der Vorbereitung und dem Plan des Lebenszwecks Jesu von Nazareth nicht sehr viel lernen, was zweckdienlich und auf seine eigenen Bedürfnisse anwendbar ist? Jesus wird allgemein als der Wegweiser anerkannt, und die große Lehre christlichen Lebens besteht darin, daß man seiner richtigen Art der Erledigung der Dinge nacheifert. Ergründet der Geschäftsmann von heute sorgfältig und inbrünstig Jesu Zweck, Vorbereitung und Art des Vorgehens, so findet er nicht nur ein ermutigendes Beispiel, sondern er kann auch einen Schimmer erhaschen von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Wissenschaft des wahren Geschäfts, des Vaters Geschäfts, an dem sich alle uneingeschränkt beteiligen können.

Warum sollte der Geschäftsmann im Geschäft andere Regeln und Verfahren anwenden als diejenigen, auf die er seine Hoffnung und sein Pfand der Erlösung setzt? Einsichtsvoll, planmäßig und folgerichtig bereitete sich Christus Jesus vor und reinigte sich, um darzutun, wozu alles gute Geschäft dient. Das Grundbedürfnis aller Menschen ist einfach rechte Gotterkenntnis und Bekundung des Segens dieser Erkenntnis in den Einzelheiten des täglichen Lebens. Wird ein Junge unter dem guten Einfluß der Familie und der Schule zu Fleiß, Gehorsam und Selbstlosigkeit angehalten, so wird er, wenn er ins Geschäftsleben eintritt, einen Blick haben, den bloße Bücherweisheit oder Ausbildung unmöglich geben können.

Dasselbe göttliche Prinzip, das der Junge durch die Christliche Wissenschaft einigermaßen sehen, lieben und befolgen gelernt hat, erweckt in ihm auch das Verlangen, es sich zur Lebensaufgabe zu machen, irgend ein Bedürfnis der Welt zu befriedigen, und er bittet Gott um Erleuchtung, Führung und Stärke. So lernt der Junge einsichtsvoll, schnell und erfolgreich alle Aufgaben einschließlich wirtschaftlicher Tätigkeit in Angriff nehmen und das Walten des geistigen Gesetzes in diesen Dingen begreifen. Bald lernt er auch verstehen, daß sein Warenvorrat in der geistigen Zuversicht besteht, die er durch die Pflege von Eigenschaften wie Gehorsam, Sanftmut, Freundlichkeit, Barmherzigkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Ehrlichkeit und gewohnheitsmäßiges selbstloses Handeln sich angeeignet hat. Ganz gleich, welche Firma er vertritt, oder womit er es zu tun hat, er findet, daß er in allen seinen Geschäftsbeziehungen die wahren Eigenschaften, die seinen stets gegenwärtigen himmlischen Vater vertreten, walten lassen kann. Anstatt nur weltliche Dinge zu geben, um irdische Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, lernt er die schönen, heilenden Eigenschaften, die Gott offenbaren, widerspiegeln. Mit anderen Worten, er ist in seines Vaters Geschäft und dient als Sein treuer Zeuge.

Wie viele warten in ihrem Leben auf Großes, auf große Pläne, große Reichtümer im Verein mit umfangreicher persönlicher Unterstützung und Anstrengung als Rückhalt, während sie die ihnen zu Füßen liegende Perle geistiger Gelegenheit, den bescheidenen aber ehrlichen Ausgangspunkt wahren Geschäfts, wahrer Entwicklung und wahren Erfolgs weder sehen noch beachten!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat es allen Menschen ermöglicht, das göttliche Prinzip als die Quelle aller rechten Tätigkeit zu erkennen und anzuwenden. Am gegenwärtigen Wendepunkte der Weltgeschichte, wo die schlummernden Großmacht- und Gewaltherrschaftsbestrebungen des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts statt der staatlichen eine wirtschaftliche Form anzunehmen trachten, geziemt es allen rechtdenkenden und christlichen Menschen, die Hände derer zu stützen, deren Ziel und Beweggrund es ist, die menschliche Erfahrung über den niedrigen Zweifel eines eigennützigen und rein kaufmännischen Ausblicks zu erheben.

Unsere bürgerlichen Gesetze und unser bürgerliches Leben sollten den Stempel einer fortschrittlichen und erleuchteten Menschlichkeit tragen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 128) schreibt Mrs. Eddy über Gottes Regierung des Menschen und des Weltalls: „So kommt es, daß Geschäftsleute und hochgebildete Gelehrte an sich erfahren haben, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Ausdauer und ihre mentalen Kräfte erhöht, ihre Menschenkenntnis erweitert, ihnen Scharfsinn und Auffassungsvermögen verleiht und sie in den Stand setzt, über ihre gewöhnliche Leistungsfähigkeit hinauszugehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

From "The Vision of Khem"

Trampling the reeds with heavy hoofs that scare
The nesting birds, a Nubian buffalo
Plunges through fields of rice and bursts in snow
Superb as Apis; and advancing there,
While drowsy crocodiles desert their lair,
He bellows toward the river's deeper flow,
With great orbs lambent in the purple glow
And thirsty nostrils fuming in the air.
The day has slowly waned and now the light,
Low in the west, dissolves in dusk at last,
While lengthening shadows to the landscape cling;
And suddenly has come the solemn night,
Leaving a tremor in the heavens vast,
And covers Egypt with its sable wing.

— JOSÉ-MARIA DE HEREDIA, in "The Trophies, With Other Sonnets." Translated by JOHN MYERS O'HARA and JOHN HERVEY.

The Picnic Ground

The spot which Claude had chosen for the picnic was on one of the lower spurs of that great mountain of The Maiden's Peak, which bounds the vale of Gwynnant to the south. Above, a wilderness of gnarled volcanic dykes and purple heather ledges; below, broken into glens, in which still linger pale green ash-woods, relics of that great primeval forest in which, in Bess's days, great Leicester used to rouse the hart with hound and horn.

Among these Claude had found a little lawn, guarded by great rocks, out of every cranny of which the ashes grew as freely as on flat ground. Their feet were bedded deep in sweet fern and wild raspberries, and golden-rod, and purple scabious, and tall blue campanulas. Above them, and before them, and below them, the ashes shook their green filagree in the bright sunshine; and through them glimpses were seen of the purple cliffs above, and, right in front, of the great cataract of Nant Gwynnant, a long snow-white line zigzagging down coal-black cliffs for many a hundred feet, and above it, depth beyond depth of purple shadow away into the very heart of Snowdon, up the long valley of Cwm-dyli, to the great amphitheater of Clogwyn-y-Garnedd; while over all the cone of Snowdon rose, in perfect symmetry, between his attendant peaks of Lliwedd and Crib Coch.

There they sat, and laughed, and talked, the pleasant summer afternoon, in their pleasant summer bower; and never regretted the silence of the birds, so sweetly did Valentia's song go up in many a rich sad Irish melody; while the lowing of the milch kine, and the wild cooing of the herd-boys, came softly up from the vale below, "and all the air was filled with pleasant noise of waters."

Then Claude must needs photograph them all, as they sat, and group them first according to his fancy; among his fancies was one, that Valentia should sit as queen, with Headley and the major at her feet. And Headley lounged there, and looked into the grass, and thought it well for him could he lie there for ever. — CHARLES KINGSLEY, in "Two Years Ago."

Mountain Leisure

The Big Mountain is asleep out there,
A coverlet of pines tucked just about his knees.
He has no need of an alarm-clock;
The upward-laboring sun will surely pause
To tap him on the shoulder and call out,
"Hey, there, Brother, time to wake up!"
And, if he should chance to oversleep,
For him there is no mad scurrying to commerce,
Nor knitting of brows over conference tables,
Of what concern to a mountain are bonds and balance-sheets?
Only to us of lesser stature have these things significance.

MARGARET NELLIS.

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EDUCATIONAL

Textbooks of the Air

By ROBERT J. SHILLINGLAW
Principal, Roessleville School, Albany, N. Y.

RADIO promises to play an important part in the development of the children of today and tomorrow. Just as the slide and motion picture projectors have found their place in the classroom, so is the radio receiver gradually gaining its foothold in the schools.

While still an infant in our world of scientific progress, radio has proven itself a precocious youngster. Its entertainment values are apparently limitless. Just what its place in the school is to be, however, is still a matter of conjecture. Many metropolitan schools, situated near large radiocasting centers where programs are being radiocast continuously throughout the day, already have been equipped with receiving apparatus to enable the pupils to profit thereby.

But it does not seem that the use of radio by the school should end at this point. Each evening the air is full of good music, talks, dramas, practically all of which have some point worth considering as being educational in nature. But how much of this is usable is still to be determined.

One School's Experiment

An experiment to try to determine this is now being carried on in the Roessleville School, an elementary and junior high school, located on the Schenectady road, just outside of the Albany (N. Y.) city limits. There an endeavor is being made to determine to what extent radio programs, radiocast in the evening, may be used as supplementary school work.

The co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company and the General Electric station WGY is enabling the faculty of this school to carry on its experiment. Through these agencies advance press material concerning the programs is secured. This material is studied carefully and items concerning the better radiocasts are clipped and posted on the student bulletin boards where they may be read by the pupils. These are posted daily and present to the pupil an idea of the better entertainment afforded for that evening.

At the same time a form is filled out and posted on the faculty bulletin boards advising the teachers that the following radio programs have been selected as being ones which seem to have a distinct educational value." This is then followed by a list of such programs telling the stations from which they will be radiocast, the hour and date, the nature of the program and the grades which will probably be the most interested in hearing them.

The teacher in turn makes announcements of the various programs in her classroom, advising those who have radios in their homes to listen-in and at the same time, making a definite assignment to some few persons in the class to listen-in and report the next day. This is done in lieu of some portion of the regular home work assigned the remainder of the class.

It has already been discovered that children, in whose homes no radio sets are to be found, will make it a point to spend part of the evening with a classmate in whose home he may listen-in to the broadcasts assigned.

Check Up on Values

As a check on the actual value of such a procedure, children who have not receiving sets in their homes are sometimes assigned to read something about that topic with which the evening radiocast is to deal. The results are surprising in that the child who hears the lesson generally gets more out of it than does the one who studies it only, while the child who both reads and hears is the richest of the three, as far as that lesson may go.

The programs selected for the pupils to hear are of a varied nature. History, drama, literature, science, nature study, and of course music appreciation all have their place in the list. The last mentioned naturally will rate the highest in the list. For this purpose the Saturday evening General Electric hour, featuring Walter Damrosch, the Sunday evening Atwater-Kent hour and the Friday morning Damrosch music appreciation hours are found to rank consistently as leaders.

For history the Durant Sunday evening "Heroes of the Air" radiocast is found valuable, with the weekly Eveready and Soconyland hours also getting a high place. These latter two hours also furnish the school with dramatic presentations of valuable literary works very frequently. Other regular weekly radiocasts too, furnish excellent opportunities for the pupil to advance himself.

Not so long ago on one of the evening feature hours, Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" was radiocast. It so happened that the eighth grade England classes were at that time studying the story. While those who listened to the radiocast learned the whole story, thus getting considerably ahead of the rest of the class, still it apparently vitalized the story to them to such a degree that they seemed to know the story much better, when it was completed, than did those who were not so fortunate as to hear it.

The pupil, too, gets a chance to hear history in the making. A president speaks, King George of England opens the naval arms conference, or some other big event takes place. And the person who listens in has a front row seat. What better opportunity can be afforded the world in general to learn of its big affairs?

Frequently, when nearly all of the pupils in a class have listened in to a feature program which may deal with the work being covered in the classroom that program becomes the basis for additional work in class the next day, especially in the English classes. Oral and written descriptions of the programs are given by the children who listen-in and generally they show a true appreciation of the program.

At the present time, the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, is directing the activities of a radio education committee, which is seeking to determine the possibilities of the "University of the Air." When that committee makes its final report, it will undoubtedly contain much of interest to the world of educators.

But in the meanwhile, it would seem that the individual schools throughout the country might be doing just such work as is being done in the Roessleville School.

Weekly Bulletin Suggested

It has been suggested to the officers of the National Broadcasting Company that the publication of a weekly bulletin containing news of proposed radio programs which might have an educational value might be received favorably in the schools of America.

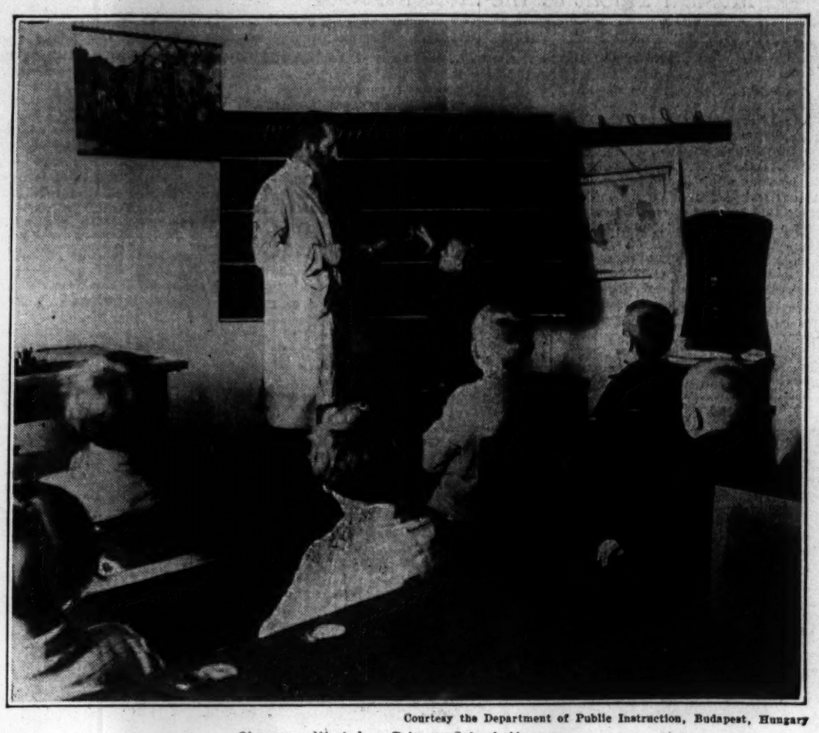
The children in the Roessleville School are a good cross section of American life today. They come from homes of laborers and professional men, employees and executives, of American and foreign birth. Yet all seem to enjoy the work. And not only do they enjoy it, they seem to be profiting educationally from their contacts with the faculty of that ethereal university.

Twentieth century progress demands that the school keep abreast of changing economic and social conditions. What better agency than the radio can be utilized to accomplish this end.

Not only to the school is it an aid, but also to every person who desires to improve himself, simply by listening-in to the better programs which are daily available to all without effort, tuition or restriction. It is like another proclamation of emancipation which tends to lift the people of today to a new and higher level of culture and understanding.

A radio in the school would, as has the proper use of visual instruction aids, bring to the teacher, especially the progressive type, a greater inspiration to do better work and a relief from time-worn procedures.

To the pupil it means a new opportunity to be in "on the ground floor" of the world's big events, to hear the really great men of the nation; to get their culture from the really cultured at no material trouble to themselves.



Courtesy the Department of Public Instruction, Budapest, Hungary

Classroom Work in a Primary School, Hungary.

America Shares Her Cultural Wealth With Foreign Nations

By STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
Director of the Institute of International Education

III

THE illustrations which have been given of American influence upon European education and, therefore, upon the spiritual life of Europe have been chiefly in the field of organization and administration. Even more impressive has been the influence upon the aim and purpose of education. The American ideal of social organization has been founded upon the only justifiable ethical basis—that is, a social organization in which each individual has the opportunity to secure the place in society for which his capacities fit him. Education was to be organized so as to realize this aim. America has by no means realized the aim even educationally. But it has done what no other great nation in Western civilization has done. It has erected an educational ladder reaching from the kindergarten to the university up which the individual may freely climb as far as his abilities enable him to do without meeting obstacles coming from birth, privileges and wealth.

Hope and Ambition

Making due allowance for its geographical position, which permitted a peaceful development, and for its splendid natural resources, it can hardly be doubted that the marvelous development of the United States during the past century can be largely explained by the fact that its best human resources could be brought to the service of society as the result of an educational system which stimulated hope and ambition. In the search made abroad since the war for an explanation of American civilization, that has been the interpretation accepted by many of the leaders of thought in Europe. It is amazing to what an extent practically every country in Europe, in fact in the world, is relying upon the education of the masses of the people for national regeneration and progress. One has only to go back to pre-war days to be aware of the extent to which illiteracy existed in many European countries. But today the autocracies and oligarchies, as well as the democracies, are devoting all possible energies to its obliteration. Fascist Italy, Bolshevik Russia, Nationalist Turkey and Revolutionary China are one with nations having older established governments like Great Britain, Germany and Hungary in regarding education as a means of salvation for their people. And it is not the education of their children only that is receiving attention, but almost everywhere adult education is also emphasized. Night schools, not only in cities but in rural districts, are providing the rudiments of education to peasants and workers whose education was neglected in youth.

What all this means in human welfare and happiness our own history can attest. America must yield to Great Britain the primacy in adult education, but the influence of American education upon the half of the human race which hitherto had been relegated to an inferior status—that is, upon women—has been unique. It was in the United States that education was so organized that women might be prepared to occupy places of influence in the life of the Nation comparable to those occupied by men. The influence of the education of women and of educated American women on other countries would be difficult to estimate. But anyone who reads the accounts of international conferences of women, such as that of the International Federation of University Women, is aware of the degree to which they give direction to the discussions and conclusions.

Character Building

The policy of establishing American educational institutions in those parts of the world where they could be of most benefit, which was inherited from the missionary days, has been continued since the Great War. No part of the world suffered more in that catastrophe than the Near East, and Americans in the decade 1918-1928 contributed more than $100,000,000 for the Near East Relief. With this money they were able not only to relieve immediate suffering, but to establish schools, orphanages and workshops. The academic and vocational training is not the chief benefit that the children of these regions obtained in the institutions thus established. The respect for work, the reward for merit solely, the development of habits of initiative and self-reliance, the inculcation of ideals of honorable conduct—in a word, character-building—are aspects of these activities of incalculable importance in a part of the world where they have not been any too prevalent. Of even greater importance for the future of the Near East peoples is the series of American colleges which encircle the eastern Mediterranean—the remarkable American University at Beirut, Syria; the American College at Athens, the American University at Cairo, the International College at Sofia and the American Agricultural College at Salonika. Mention has already been made of the remarkable influence of Robert College before the war in providing the Balkan peoples with leaders of character. Whereas at that time Robert College had hardly any Moslem students, today the college and its counterpart, the Women's College at Constantinople have more than two-thirds of their student body composed of Moslems. This has been made possible by the willingness of those institutions to conform to the Government's regulations, making attendance at religious services optional and requiring a certain amount of instruction in the Turkish language, history and institutions. The colleges are very popular, and it may be confidently expected that they will help to provide the new Turkey with the leadership it so earnestly seeks.

In the Far East

Even greater has been the influence of American education in the Far East. The astonishing accomplishment of the United States in the Philippines in transforming in one generation a medieval feudalism into a modern civilization primarily through the agency of schools has had remarkable reverberations in the Dutch and British East Indies. But it is in China that the influence of American schools and colleges has been most pronounced since the war. Nowhere has the idea of nationalism been espoused in more advanced form. The American institutions gave concrete evidence of their desire to help China to a unified national life. Canton Christian College became Lingnan University; Peking Christian University became Yenching University. In both cases Chinese have been appointed deans and a majority of the teaching staff are Chinese. Increased time and attention are given to the teaching of the various elements of Chinese culture. Finally, the administration of the institutions has in each case been placed in the hands of governing bodies made up almost exclusively of Chinese, the title to the property remaining in the hands of boards of trustees in the United States until China becomes sufficiently stabilized to make it safe to transfer it to Chinese control. What is true of Lingnan and Yenching is true, generally speaking, of the other American colleges in China. Such a policy is naturally appreciated by the Chinese and it is a question how long the institutions of other nations in China can withstand its influence.

Of even greater significance for the future of Chinese civilization is the changed attitude of American missionaries toward their Chinese co-religionists. Foreign missionaries in China have been the representatives of divided Christianity and although there have been exceptional missions, they have had almost exclusive administration of the churches of their denominations, sharing control with the Chinese Christians to but a slight extent. The sectarian differences have never appealed to the most intelligent of the Chinese Christians. Moreover, many of the Nationalists have regarded the missions as agencies of foreign domination. A movement arose, therefore, to federate, even to unify if possible, the different denominations and to place them more and more under control of Chinese Christians—in short, to found a Chinese Christian Church. Already one such movement has resulted in the establishment of the "Church of Christ in China," a Chinese ecclesiastical body in which the work of 16 foreign missions has been merged. These missions continue to co-operate with the United Church, which represents something over one-third of the Protestant communicant membership in China. Several other missionary bodies have become Chinese autonomous churches.

Chinese Christians

While this movement appeared startling to many of the supporters in the United States of Chinese missions, it won the hearty approval of the most progressive of the missionaries. They deliberately organized their activities for a gradual transfer to Chinese control. The wisdom of this policy was seen during the last two years, when, because of the dangers due to the civil war, the missionaries were called from the interior to the coast. The missions, of necessity, had to be left in the hands of Chinese co-religionists, who, from all reports, have carried on successfully. The organization of a Chinese Christian Church can hardly fail to increase the prestige of Christianity in China. The British have heartily co-operated in this movement but the American missionaries have been more venturesome and their action in accelerating its organization has naturally added to the esteem in which they were held by Chinese Christians.

[This subject is being discussed by Mr. Duggan in four parts, running one each Tuesday.]

In Spite of Wealth

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S life and character can have genuine significance for the "overprivileged" or wealthy child. In one private school whose boys and girls come almost entirely from this type of home, the headmaster, around Feb. 22, never fails to bring out to the children some of the aspects of Washington's career which may have a special message for them; while the children on their part have showed by their questions, their thoughful silences, and their subsequent discussions among themselves that this has meaning for them.

A school attended by wealthy children has the opportunity—even the obligation—to teach in all possible ways the fact that the possession of material wealth carries with it certain responsibilities for using this money in a manner that will further economic and civic good. It has also the obligation to teach its children so to love high truth expressed in ideals and character, that wealth will ever be subordinate to the mastery of spiritual purpose.

In George Washington the children find a man who was educated, wealthy, of a well-known family, and in his years of maturity a prominent land-owning citizen. Yet his record as a citizen shines true and clear. Under Braddock he proved obedient to order, taking no advantage of his position. At Valley Forge he showed himself courageous, thoughtful of his men, ready to go through hardship in a sportsmanlike way. He might have stayed at home and enjoyed physical ease; instead he was ever to be found where he was needed, although it often meant long hours, poor food, physical hardship. Loyally he strove to show others of his time the points he felt important to the cause he stood for. Ever he identified himself with ideals. There is nothing of the personal ego about the Washington the children find in his letters and speeches. When it seemed right to him for the good of all to serve his country as a president, he accepted it; but the glory of it did not hold him. When he felt he was not needed and that the country would be better off were another to have the position he stepped out of the glow of office, asking to go back and live quietly on his estate. He sought opportunities for many types of persons, and used his wealth in many ways for others' good. He can never be considered other than a man who had the civic welfare of the people close to his heart. His prayers at Valley Forge, his reverence expressed at many times and recorded by those who knew him, show the children what he counted as true wealth. A "man of property," he was a self-sacrificing, high thinking "father of his country." For "overprivileged" boys and girls this Washington is a leader, a hero, an older brother to admire and honor.

T.

The Parent

The following letter, which we recommend to parents, was sent to the column by a Monitor reader in a town in Canada.

Dear Friends:

When reading the letter by Mrs. B. N. R. "Parents and Prohibition" in the Monitor of Jan. 28, another Monitor message which all parents may well hold to came to mind: "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

We Canadians who for a time had the blessings of prohibition, never want our American neighbor to revert to conditions this Province has reverted to, through the sale of liquor. Our friend, B. N. R., says one doesn't see drunken men in their community. I am sorry to say we do, and it makes one think about it, and wish it were not so, when one's own child asks why a man is "acting so queer on the street."

Several accidents have occurred in our town lately due to the drivers being under the influence of drink and only once was that cause given through the press, this man being from another town.

It is strange the indifferent views some people hold toward the problem. On viewing a recent wreck where the drunken man had been taken from his car to the jail, a lady remarked, "Well, as long as they want it, they will get it." I said, "Oh, no, if the laws of our country stopped the making of it and were properly enforced they could not get it."

Figures given in the Monitor some time ago on what Ontario spent on liquor seemed appalling, but on passing the liquor shop, which we have to do almost every day, and seeing the continuous come and go of all vehicles from limousines to coal wagons, even little ones with boxes on their play sleds bringing dad's bottles, one thinks "how long, how long" will money flow into such a channel that would purchase food, clothes and harmless pleasure for all the family?

Speaking from experience, I know what mothers and little ones suffer from the presence of drink in the family, and the best man who ever went through this world said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Too vivid are my memories of a father who drank. Conditions became so bad I was taken from home, to live with kind people; but it turned out that this man also drank. Eventually I was transplanted again and only one who has experienced these uprootings knows what it means to a young life.

Can you wonder I would say to all parents, "Be vigilant," be ready to work and to combat the foe that would for mere money enter homes and make many a childhood dark and sad that should be happy and free as the sunshine.

A Monitor Reader

Dealing With Quarrels

A certain mother has an effective way of dealing with quarrels among the little folks of her family. Her theory is that to scold and quarrel with the children for quarreling only makes bad matters worse. Hence, when the children quarrel she quietly but firmly insists on a separation of several hours.

Children's anger is short-lived. Once separated from each other the little ones soon forget their grievances. In less than half an hour they are clamoring to play together again.

The mother then explains some point she needs to press home, such as fair play, or the like. The children are now in a receptive mood and profit by the teaching. Nevertheless they are not allowed to resume their play together until the set time has expired. This provides ample "punishment" and gives them time to think over the matter.

At the end of the set time they are so happy to be together again that quarrels seem to be definitely ended. If, however, storm clouds again arise in the course of several days the same method is followed. And soon quarrels are definitely a thing of the past.

A. C. H.

Does Graduate of Agricultural College Go Back to the Farm?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Madison, Wis.

DOES the graduate of the agricultural school make use of his added learning by going back to the farm? Does he stay away from the farm and go into some other form of work which is closely connected with agriculture? Or does he forsake his chosen field altogether and take up some other occupation?

According to figures compiled by the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, the greater percentage of graduates follow the middle course—that of taking up some form of work closely connected with agriculture, but which does not require their return to the farm.

From a list made of the graduates of the University of Wisconsin agriculture school in 1929, we find that of 46 male graduates there were only six who returned to the farm. The largest percentage of students went into the teaching profession. Commercial work, in connection with agricultural work, took many others away from the farm.

This same condition exists at nearly every agricultural college in the country. The young man comes from the farm, knowing the conditions that surround life in the country. He goes to college four years, receives his diploma and, as the majority seem to do, steps into a teaching position, or goes into country agent work, a position for which his education has well fitted him.

An interesting experiment was carried out in the college of agriculture at Wisconsin and the results showed clearly that the undergraduates, with a few exceptions, do not expect to go back to the farm. One of the instructors in the school had each of his students write an essay with the subject: "Do I Intend to Go Back to the Farm Following Graduation?" A small percentage of the students signified that intention.

They All Like the Farm

Farm life itself is not the underlying reason for the choice of the majority to go into some other line of work, for they all like farm life. But the students, with the exception of a few cases, state that more income with better conditions is to be found elsewhere than on the farm. We must admit that their arguments are sound. Everyone knows the position of the average American farmer at the present time. He can make a living, but that is about the extent of the result of his efforts.

Sound arguments are offered by both those who go back to the farm and by those who elect not to do so.

The farmer, who remains a farmer in the true sense of the word, does so because he wants freedom. There are certain times that he must be at work—he has cows to milk; his stock must be fed, and his other daily chores must be done. However, if his neighbors are holding a meeting in the neighboring town in order to discuss matters that are of vital interest to all the farmers in the community, he may easily let his work go for a few hours and the lost time will make no great difference in the smooth going of his farm. Such is not the case with the day laborer. He must stay with his work until the whistle blows and tells him that he may cease his labors for the day.

The love for the outdoors, coupled with the love of the individual for plants and animals; for all living things in general, cause many people to stay at the life of the farmer instead of going into some other line of work. Many people stay at farming because they have been brought up to that type of life; they can make a decent living, live a comparatively free life, and are doing something that they really understand how to do.

This latter group, of which there are not many, probably take this stand because they are in the same position as the coal miner. He has done this one type of work for such a long period of time that he has learned to do only one thing and nothing else.

Looking at the problem from another angle, we have the much larger group which decides not to return to the farm. They can also present good arguments. One of the primary considerations in the mind of a young man, who is thinking seriously of taking up farming as his individual occupation, is the matter of financing himself in order to set himself up on a farm. The young man of today is out after returns that can be made more quickly than those made by taking over the business end of a farm and all the responsibilities that go with it.

If He Does Not Go on Farm

If he does not go on the farm, the young man believes that his life will be more diversified, more interesting, and that he will not be tied down in any one certain place. True—his rewards are very slow in coming on the farm, but they come in time and are more certain than returns from investments made or chances taken in other fields.

The young person of today is bent on making as much money as he can in the shortest possible time and he has come to realize that this cannot be done on the farm. He must turn his talents in some other direction.

There is no chance for him to use his wits on the farm, because the problems that are being faced now were faced and met by farmers in former years and are still being successfully met today by the average farmer. His early training on the farm has taught him how to compete with these problems and how to overcome them.

Another aspect is one which one must admit has much to do with the leaning of the young man toward the city rather than toward the farm. Every human being has a certain degree of dislike for manual labor. This dislike comes in varying degrees, all depending, of course, upon the individual.

The young person, just graduated from college, cannot see, and rightfully so, why he should go back to the farm and spend the remainder of his life working in the hardest possible manner in order to eke out a decent living, when he can just as easily turn in the opposite direction and get a position where there is no hard, manual labor, where the income is greater, and where there is much greater chance for advancement.

In short, the young men of today, at least the majority, are not intent upon settling down in one spot and trying to get their living from the soil, but they go into some work, usually very much similar to farm work, and which in many cases is directly connected with farm work, in order to make their way through life.

They may be doing the correct thing after all, for they can do just as much good, if not more, in the capacity of teacher, county agents and farm bureau adviser, as they could by going back to the farm itself. At least they can help the less fortunate of their brethren who lack the necessary means for the gaining of a college education, or else who have not availed themselves of the opportunity until it was too late.

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TRAINED WOMEN SOUGHT TO AID SLAVE PROBLEM

British Mandates Said to Include Many Cases of Enforced Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The interest aroused by allegations concerning the continued existence of slavery in various forms and in various parts of the world, has resulted in numerous discussions here.

Miss Marjorie Chave Collisson, political officer of the British Commonwealth League, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a request had gone forward to the Colonial Office for information regarding the women officers at work in the various crown colonies.

"We feel," Miss Collisson said, "that the presence of qualified women officers would be of great value in helping to solve some of the problems with which government officials are faced. The evidence of experts like A. G. Fraser, who has so successfully dealt with the Achimota College on the Gold Coast, of Sir Gordon Guggisberg and of others, goes to show that what is needed is a steady supply of well-trained women, possessing the necessary qualifications of patience, love, and wisdom which would bring about the only thing that can set matters right for the backward peoples—a change of mind among themselves and regarding themselves."

In regard to the actual extent of the practice of slavery, Miss Collisson said: "Carefully collected evidence goes to show that the position of women of the less forward races in Africa is indubitably extremely close to an unrecognized kind of slavery, involving both physical restriction and abuse, and mental suffering.

"In this connection, however, several facts have to be taken into account. To begin with, British law does not recognize slavery, but the area under the Colonial Office includes many places where law, other than tribal law, is as yet hardly recognized and can only with infinite and disproportionate expenditure be continually enforced. This area too has been greatly increased since the great war by mandates, and this mandated area has not always been in the hands of governments with identical ideals.

"The British Commonwealth League takes the view it is useless to enforce laws which strike at the root of tribal customs and life unless the more advanced governing race is prepared to put in place of the debased vision which has permitted harmful customs, a new conception of life and a new idea of family relationship.

"The British Empire has a duty of the gravest kind to these native peoples, who are feeling the impact of civilization in a thousand ways; and that duty does not end with the passing or enforcement of laws which deal with any one tribal custom. We of the more forward races enjoy, often without thinking, the fruits of the contact between our civilization and their degradation. But one cannot divorce privilege and responsibility. We must look to the future, linking economic development with the spiritual progress of all peoples."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS REVIVE GARDEN PLOT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A British Ministry of Agriculture report pays tribute to work initiated by the Society of Friends and developed by the Coalfields Distress Fund organization for reviving cultivation of derelict "allotments" (plots of garden land) in areas suffering from industrial depression.

"These efforts," the official statement says, "have not merely resulted in a substantial addition to the food supply of thousands of needy households, but have led to a revival of interest in the cultivation of allotments, the effects of which should be felt throughout the country."

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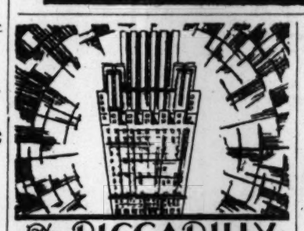

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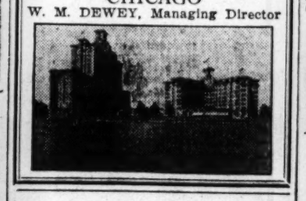

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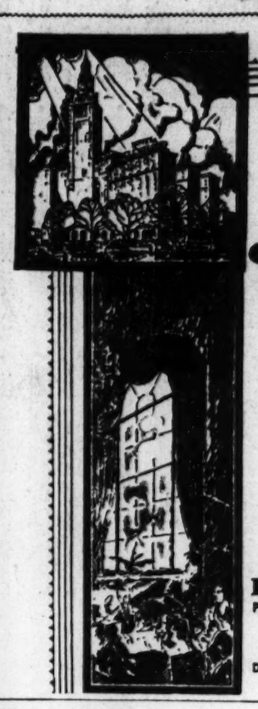

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HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE

UTILITIES IN FOREFRONT OF ACTIVE MARKET

American Telephone Is at New High for Year—Tone Is Strong

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NEW YORK—Whether a genuine feeling of bullishness is growing among investors and stock traders, based on substantial improvement in trade, or whether with plenty of money available for market operations stocks are being bought because they go up easier than they go down is difficult to say.

Opinion in the best quarters is not in agreement on the business outlook. Some good judges hold that the rise in stocks has overdiscounted everything in sight for industry; others feel that the January and early February improvement will spread rapidly, and that instead of having to wait until next autumn for a definite turn in trade, we will see that happen this spring. Some of the most disquieting factors in the situation, such as a world-wide decline in commodity prices, may not in any event become important bearish influences on the stock market for some time.

Today's share market was an unmistakably bullish affair. The early sharp drop in wheat and sustained weakness in cotton were apparently without effect, and when later the wheat market rallied, stocks increased their pace.

At their best levels, reached in the last hour the majority of leading issues were from 2 to 5 points higher, and shorts were once more paying for their premature selling. Not only has the market, measured by average points, gained the best in the last fortnight, but the volume of around 3,750,000 shares was the largest for that length of time.

Investment Issues Lead

Old-time leaders set the pace for stocks, American Telephone, Steel, National Biscuit and New York Central rose from 2 to 6 points. Other favorite issues, including Westinghouse, Harvester, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown, Allied Chemical and Air Reduction advanced even further than the first group.

General Electric, American Can and a few recent climbers, on the other hand, failed to do much. Airplane stocks rose and again the "amusements" appealed to the speculative palate. Chemicals were fairly lively and the food stocks looked up. Metal shares were dull.

Further moderate deflation is reported by the weekly statement of member banks in leading cities for the week of Feb. 12. Total loans and investments were cut $27,000,000 and now stand $140,000,000 under a year ago.

In the face of rising brokers' loans the banks reduced their loans direct to customers by $10,000,000. At the same time they report a reduction of $27,000,000 in so-called commercial loans. This reduction indicates that the seasonal increase in commercial borrowing which ordinarily puts in its appearance at this time has been offset by reductions of other sorts.

Money Trifle Easier

Short-term money today was a trifle easier. The call rate held throughout with the 4½ per cent renewal figure, but loans were placed outside the exchange at 4 per cent. Bankers anticipate no particular firming up until next month.

So far as the bond market is of use as a barometer for the money market, easier conditions are ahead. Bonds today were quite vigorous and more than made up recent losses. Best buying took place among the gilt-edge issues.

The monthly report of the American acceptance council is interesting when read in connection with current weakness in foreign exchange. In submitting the report, Secretary Bean points out that "the use of American bank credit in foreign countries continues to expand, notwithstanding the seasonal fluctuations in this country, showing a constant gain throughout the past year to a total of $470,000,000, or nearly double that which was reported a year ago."

Foreign currencies weakened further, sterling finding a new low for the year. French francs did the same and the peseta crashed to the lowest point in 30 years, but rallied sharply later.

Sterling's weakness is attributed to a number of causes, among them the movement of British funds into American securities, the attraction of money rates, which are higher here than in London or Paris, budget uncertainties, declining foreign trade and the triangular movement of francs to New York via London.

Leading European currencies also probably are now feeling some of the strain which they normally undergo in the autumn on payment for American raw materials.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America .	132	133½	Lefcourt	143	163
Am Union	95	105	Liberty	115	135
Bk of U S	88	91	Manhattan	131	133
Bk Yorkt'n		200	Melrose	220	230
Bryant Pk	47	55	Merchants	115	135
Central ..	158	165	Midtown ..	44	50
Chase	167	169	Peoples ..	450	625
Chat Phnx	124	126	Penn Exch..	77	85
City	248	250	Prt Morris	48	53
Columbus.	170	185	Prisco Stat	300	475
Commerc'l	546	555	Public	133	136
Fifth Av	3150	3350	Queensboro		375
First, N Y	5600	5700	Seward	111	120
Flatbush ..		200	Sixth Av...	160	170
Globe Ex.	240	260	Strauss ..	290	310
Grace	600		Textile ..	55	65
Harriman	1400	1500	Trade Bnk		295
Industrial.	200	225	World Ex.		205
Lafayette.	53	58	Yorkville..		229
Lebanon .	150				

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	337		Interstate.	35	36
Banco di S	59	63½	Kings Co.	2900	3050
Bk Eur T	115	135	Law Tit&G	281	288
Bw NY&T	675	690	M'f'cturs	135½	136½
Bankers..	147	150	Midwood ..	195	215
Bronx	75	80	Mut Tr W	400	425
Brooklyn .	815	818	New York	270	274
County ..	245	250	Plaza	165	175
Empire ...	81	83	Times Sq	65	72
Equitable.	117	119	Title Guar.	151	153
Fidelity ..	47	49	Uni States	33	35
Fulton ...	590	630	West T&T	140	155
Guartnty..	746	750	W'tch'st'r	1050	1100
Int Germ.	17	19½			

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 18	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat, 2 red ..	$1.35	$1.34½	$1.04¾
Corn, 2 yellow	1.02½	1.04⅞	1.14
Oats, 2 white..	.55½	.56½	.63
Flour	6.35	6.40	6.60
Beef, family ..	28.00	28.00	27.00
Pork	29.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.1155	.1150	.1225
Cotton, mid-up.	.1565	.1540	.2025
Zinc	.0520	.0520	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt.	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1800
Tin	.3875	.3900	.4912½
Rubber	.1600	.1550	.2530
Sugar	.0435	.0495	.0490
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0685
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	.....

BEST & CO. EARNINGS

Best & Co. earned $4.20 a share on the 200,000 common shares in year ended Jan. 31, 1930, compared with $6.52 a share on 150,000 shares in the previous year.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.18	Last Feb.17
33⅜	22	..	Abitibi	900	31	29¼	30⅝	29
78	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf. ...	400	78	76½	78	75½
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus .	100	51	51	51	..
34⅝	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex	3700	34⅝	33¼	34¼	32¾
26½	23	2	Adams Mill ..	200	25	24⅝	24⅝	25⅞
23½	11½	..	Adv-Rumely ..	200	18⅝	16⅞	17⅜	16⅝
41½	22	..	Adv-Ru pf. ..	400	34½	31	33	..
⅞	½	..	Ahumada	200	¾	¾	¾	..
133⅞	118	3†	Air Reduc ...	30200	133⅞	130¼	132⅞	128⅝
32	21	2½¶	Airway El ...	400	30⅝	30	30⅝	30⅝
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber .	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
116⅜	116⅜	6	Ala & Vicks .	10	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	..
9¼	7½	..	Alaska Jun ..	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	9600	34	32½	32⅞	33⅝
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf .	200	105½	105	105½	105½
96	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw .	100	96	96	96	..
282	255⅜	6§	Allied Chem ..	300	276	273	273	273
62½	49¾	3	Allis-Chal	400	60§	59	60	59
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	3400	18½	18¼	18½	18¼
7⅞	6½	..	Am Ag Ch	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
32⅜	27¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf .	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅜
88	77	2§	Am Bk Note ..	300	86⅞	86	86⅞	86
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
54⅞	40¼	..	Am Bosch	200	52⅞	51¼	51⅞	52⅝
52½	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	52½	51	51	51⅝
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	16⅞	15	15⅞	16⅝
75¼	60½	7	Am Br Bv2pf.	10	68⅝	66⅝	68⅝	72⅝
146⅜	117¼	4§	Am Can	6000	143⅜	142	142½	142½
82½	78½	6	Am Car & F ..	100	80½	80½	80½	80½
116	110	7	Am Car pf	100	112	112	112	..
91½	75¾	7	Am Chain pf .	200	91½	90	91¼	86
46	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	100	45	45	45	45
33	26¾	1.60§	Am Com Alc ..	200	29¾	28⅛	28⅝	28
27½	23⅝	2	Am En Til	200	26⅞	25	26⅞	..
99½	98⅜	..	Am & EPw	2500	98	95⅜	96⅝	96¼
109	107	7	Am & FP 7	200	108	107	107⅞	108
28½	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii ..	700	26¾	25⅜	26	27
33½	27⅝	..	Am Hide pf ..	200	33½	33	33½	32½
45	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp .	400	45	42¼	44	42¾
2⅞	2⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	2300	192½	100§	101	100
115	111½	7	Am Loco pf ..	200	115	113½	115	..
51½	44	3	Am Metals	1000	48½	48⅛	48½	48¾
116	110	6	Am Met 6% ..	200	116	112¾	116	..
1	½	..	Am Piano	200	¾	¾	¾	½
97½	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	400	96¼	95¼	96	95
101⅜	100	6	Am P & L 6 ..	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	700	36⅞	36	36⅛	36⅜
135	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf .	10	134	134	134	..
27⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	200	22½	22	22	22½
100½	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill ..	1400	100½	98⅞	98⅞	99⅝
15	7	..	Am Roll M rts	4100	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
63⅞	59	5	Am Saf Raz ..	700	63¼	62½	63¼	62½
26½	17⅜	2	Am Seating ..	600	26½	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2⅝	1¼	..	Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	..
81⅞	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	200	73¾	72	72	73
138	133½	7	Am Smelt pf ..	200	136½	135	136½	134¼
51¼	41½	3	Am Stl Fnd ..	200	50⅞	50¼	50½	50½
49¼	46½	2§	Am Stores	200	47	46⅜	46⅝	47
67	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	200	62¼	62	62¼	61¾
27½	26⅛	5*	Am Tel&Cab ..					27¼
238⅝	216	9	Am Tel&T	38000	238⅝	233	236	232¾
107⅝	88	1§	Am Tob B	1400	107	104¼	104¼	105⅝
103	99½	6	Am Wate W 6 .	100	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
20½	7½	..	Am Wool	3400	20	18	18⅜	19¼
44⅞	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf ..	1200	44⅞	41½	41⅝	43½
17⅜	8½	..	Am Zinc	200	16⅝	15	15¼	14½
29⅝	5⅜	6	Am Zinc pf ...	200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	..
80⅜	69¾	7	Anaconda	1600	75¼	72⅜	72⅝	74½
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	1200	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44¼
27⅜	24⅜	2	Arch Dan	200	26	25¼	26	25
6⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	300	6	5¾	6	5⅞
3½	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
64	60	7	Armour Ill	200	60½	60⅜	60½	..
8⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons ..	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
28⅝	24⅜	1½	Art Metals	300	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	27⅝
42⅞	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl ..	600	42½	40½	42½	40½
34⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G ..	200	32½	32⅛	32⅜	33
37⅝	33	3	Atchison	150	33	33	33	..
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	200	235⅜	233½	234	234
171	166	10	Atl Coast L ..	100	170	170	170	170
80⅜	69½	..	Atl G&WI	400	72⅜	71½	72	70
42⅞	36½	1§	Atl Refin	300	39	38⅜	38⅜	39
69	61½	4§	Atlas Pwd	200	63	63½	63½	63
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwdpf.	60	104	103¼	103¼	104
238	175½	4§	Auburn Auto .	300	235	230¼	230¼	231
6½	3⅜	5⅝	Austin N	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
31½	24	..	Austin N pf ..	200	29	27½	27½	..
8⅞	7½	..	Auto Sales ..	1000	8¼	7½	7½	6½
21	15	3	Auto Sales pf.	200	18⅛	18	18	17½
46	37	3	Auto StropA .	200	46	45	46	45
8½	4⅜	..	Aviation	11200	8¼	7⅜	7⅞	8

—B—

36⅞	30½	1⅜	Baldwin	9300	38	36½	36⅝	37⅜
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	30	115⅜	114¼	114¼	114⅛
119⅜	115	7	Balt&O	400	117⅜	117	117¼	117⅜
1⅝	1	..	Balt&Orts	11500	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	109§	109§	109§	107§
77¼	63	3½	Bangor&A	1000	77¼	75	77¼	74¾
4¼	2⅝	..	Barnet	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24½	20¼	2§	Barnsdall A ..	500	21½	20⅞	21	20½
16⅝	13½	..	Beacon Oil	200	13⅞	13	13	13½
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	200	66⅜	66¼	66¼	68
83⅜	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf..	300	83⅜	82¾	82⅜	82¼
41⅞	32¾	2	Bendix	1000	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	40¼
97⅞	77⅛	2	Best & Co	1000	97⅝	96	96⅜	96⅜
103⅜	92	6	Beth Steel	2200	103⅜	101⅞	102	101⅞
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf .	100	126½	126½	126½	126½
79¾	74	7	Blum'thal pf .	40	79§	79§	79§	79§
58⅜	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum ..	200	53⅜	53¼	53½	54½
63¼	50¼	3	Borden	300	66	64¾	64⅝	65
42	32⅞	4	Borg Warner.	400	41	40	40¼	40§
17½	14½	..	Briggs	400	16¼	15¾	16¼	16¼
16¼	13	..	Brockway	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
72½	63	4	Bkyn Man T .	1900	72⅜	71¾	71⅞	71⅜
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen.	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11¾
61⅝	54	4	Bkyn-Qu'ns pf.	300	61⅝	60¼	60¼	60½
168¾	131	5	Bkyn Un G ..	1200	168¾	165	166	164⅞
42	40	3	Brown Shoe ..	100	42	42	42	..
26⅜	13¼	3	Bruns Balke .	600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
23¾	15	..	Bruns Term ..	100	18	16¾	17	15⅞
26⅝	22¼	1	Bucyrus	600	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
37⅞	31¾	2½	Buff Roch	300	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
12⅞	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
14⅝	8¾	1	Budd Wheel ..	4200	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13
45½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	100	43⅝	43	43	43½
31	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	31	30¼	31	30½
106½	95½	8	Burns Br A ..	400	106½	105½	105½	103
99⅜	87½	..	Burns Br B ..	200	26	25	25¼	..
99½	92	7	Burns Br pf ..	100	99½	98	99½	..
50⅞	43¼	3§	Burroughs	800	49⅜	47¼	48⅞	46½
44⅝	36	2§	Bush Term	100	42⅜	39	42⅜	39
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb ..	20	106½	106	106	..
4	3	.50	Butte Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5¼	4⅛	2	Butte & Sup ..	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
22⅜	16½	..	Butler	100	22¼	20½	21⅜	20½
95⅝	80⅛	..	Byers	3700	90⅜	87¼	87⅜	86¼

—C—

75¾	66⅝	4	Calif Pack ..	100	73⅞	72⅜	72⅜	73⅝
28	28	..	Calif Pet	10	28	28	28	..
2¼	1	2½¶	Callahan	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
89⅞	77¼	10	Calu & Ariz ..	2000	82	76⅝	76⅝	82
73⅜	63⅜	5	Canada Dry ..	1000	73⅜	72	72½	73
226⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	300	216	214	215	216
32⅞	27	2.80	Cannon Mills.	100	32⅛	31½	31⅝	31⅝
27⅞	18⅝	..	Capital Adm ..	100	26¾	26	26¾	25½
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh ..	700	242	235	239¼	238½
68⅝	54	3	Caterpillar ..	500	68	66½	67¼	66
57⅛	35½	3	Celotex	2500	57¼	54⅛	55	55
34⅜	30⅜	2	Cen Alloy ...	300	34½	33⅜	34¼	33⅞
34⅝	31⅝	6	Cen Alloy ct .	400	34§	34¼	34½	..
5	3⅜	6	Century Rib ..	100	5	5	5	4½
60	53⅞	7	Cent Rib pf ..	10	52	52	52	57
65⅜	59⅛	6	Cerro de P ..	600	61½	60½	61	61⅜
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	100	14§	13¾	14§	13¾
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab .	600	48	46½	46½	48
76	63½	3	Ches Corp	300	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	76
47	36	..	Chi & E I pf ..	400	42	42	42	42
15⅞	13⅜	..	Chi Gt W	100	14§	13½	13½	14⅞
26⅝	24	..	Chi M&SP	400	25¼	25	25	25
46¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf .	700	44¼	43⅜	43½	43⅝
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	1300	89¾	88½	89	88½
32⅞	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	29¼	29	29	..
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	123⅞	123	123	123
104	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	104	104	104	103
67⅜	57½	2.40	Childs	100	64¼	63½	63½	64⅜
41⅜	33¾	3	Chrysler	4700	39	37⅞	37⅞	39
10¼	8⅝	1	Chity Stores .	200	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8¾
152⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	900	152⅞	149	149⅞	148⅞
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins&A	300	34½	33	33	33¼
57	36½	2	Colo F&I	600	56⅜	54	54	55
94	70½	2§	Colum Gas	6600	94	92	92⅜	92½
107	104¾	6	Col Gas pf A .	200	105⅞	105½	105½	105¾
195⅞	168⅜	5§	Col Carbon ..	2000	186¾	184	186	186
31¼	27½	..	Col Carb Rt ..	1100	2	1½	1⅝	2
31⅝	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	4000	30§	29¼	30	29¼
33	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1200	32½	31	32½	30⅜
40	31⅞	3	Com Cred A ..	1000	40	39¾	40	39½
24½	22	2	Com Cr pf B ..	20	24½	24½	24½	..
48	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr ..	300	46⅞	46¾	46⅝	46⅞
19½	11	..	Com Inv war ..	100	19½	16	16½	18⅜
32⅜	27½	1	Com Sol	6600	32¼	31¼	31⅝	31
18¼	12⅜	.60	Comwlth So ..	7700	17⅜	17½	17½	17½
49⅝	46	2	Conde Nast ..	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
18⅞	13½	..	Congoleum	200	18¼	16⅞	17⅝	17
23	15½	2	Con Film	300	21½	20§	20§	21⅜
25	18	2	Con Film pf ..	200	24	23⅞	24	..
121⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	7000	121⅞	118½	119⅞	120§
45⅛	39	2.60	Link Belt	400	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
64⅞	52⅜	4§	Liquid Car	100	59	59	59	59
68	42⅛	3§	Loews Inc	300	68	66	66	66¼
92⅜	87⅜	6½	Lowes pf ww .	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
5⅝	3½	..	Loft Inc	12500	5⅝	4½	5⅛	4½
64¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles .	3200	62⅜	61	62¼	59½
45⅝	38¼	1⅞	Lou G&E A ..	3700	45	44¼	44¼	44¼
138	128	7	Lou G&E pf ..	300	136¼	136	136¼	..
9½	8¼	..	Lou Oil Ref ..	1400	8½	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
44⅝	32⅝	2	Ludlum Stl ..	6200	44⅝	42	43⅝	42

—D—

36⅝	28⅜	..	Davison	1500	36⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35½
181	161½	9	Del & Hud....	600	177½	175	175	..
153	136	6§	Del Lack&W ..	100	158½	146½	148	146½
75⅞	60	2	Denv RG pf..	100	74§	74§	74§	74
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison ..	1200	242	240	242	..
37⅞	30⅞	2.40§	Devoe&RA..	700	35½	35½	36½	35
158	139	8	Diamond M..	110	157	156	156	157
8⅝	6⅜	1	Dome Mines.	5000	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
131	112½	4§	Dupont	100	117⅛	116	116½	..
11½	11⅛	6	Dupont deb..	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..
16⅜	15	1	Duplan Silk .	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
100½	97½	8	Duplan S pf ..	10	98	98	98	..
50	44½	..	Durham H pf .	30	48	47	48	..

—E—

25½	20½	1½§	Eastern RM .	2700	25½	23⅜	24½	
212¾	175¾	5§	East Kodak ..	3200	212¾	207½	207½	209¾
35⅞	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle ..	300	35⅜	34½	34½	35⅝
82	77	5	Kan City Sou...	00	79½	79½	79½	..
41¾	34	5	Kayser	1400	39⅝	39	39¼	39¼
20	18	1½	Kaufmn D St..	100	19	19	19	19
104⅜	85	7	Keith Alb pf..	400	103	103	103⅜	104⅜
5¾	3¼	..	Kelly-Spring ..	100	5	4⅞	5	5
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6% ..	10	42	40	40	..
14½	7½	..	Kelvinator	1200	13½	13¼	13½	13⅞
31⅜	22½	2	Kelsey Wh ..	300	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29⅝
62⅜	55⅜	5	Kennecott	5200	58¼	56⅝	56⅝	57⅞
23½	20	1	Kinney	100	23½	23½	23½	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Kinney 1st pf.	1300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	2⅞
49½	38¾	1½	Kraft-Cheese.	1000	46⅛	45½	46½	45½
36⅝	30⅝	1.60	Kresge	1200	31⅞	31¼	31¼	30⅝
31	23⅜	1.34	Kreuger Toll .	50	30	29§	29¾	29¼
48⅛	41¼	1§	Kroger	4300	43½	42½	42⅞	42¼

—L—

22½	21¼	..	Lago Oil	1400	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22¼
9	6¼	..	Lee Rubber ..	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
107	105	7	Leh PC pf ..	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
15	12	..	Leh V Coal ..	100	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13
36⅞	31¼	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
77⅜	70½	3½¶	Leh Val RR ..	100	75	75	75	75¼
27⅝	19⅜	1	Libbey Ow	400	24½	24	24½	24
49¼	33⅞	..	Lima Loco	600	48⅜	48	48	48⅜
45⅛	39	2.60	Link Belt	200	45	45	45	44⅞
64⅞	52⅜	4§	Liquid Car	100	63½	63¼	63¼	63
68	42⅛	3§	Loews Inc	300	68	66	66	66¼
92⅜	87⅜	6½	Low

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	84½	84¼
Albany P W P 6s	90¼	90¼
Alleghany 5s '44	102¼	102
Alleghany 5s '49	102¼	102
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Sugar Renning 6s '37	101	100½
Am T & T '60	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	101⅝	101¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	103¼	103
Am T & T 6s	103½	103½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	101¼	101
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Ann Arbor 4s	78	78
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	92½
Atl & Dany 1st 4s '48	139	138½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	60	60
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	75	75
B&O 1st 4s 48	100⅜	100⅜
B&O de Tol & C div '59	92¼	91⅝
B&O cv 4½s '60	85	84⅝
B&O rfg 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102¼	102
B&O rfg 6s '55	103¼	103
Bamberger & Arcos 4s '51	103¼	102
Beth Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B 102	86¼	86
Beth Steel pur mon 6s '36..102	102½	102
Bing & Bink 6½s '60	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	90	90
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7½ '34..104	104	104
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	87½
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta..	87½	87½
Bruns & West 4s	92½	92½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	92¾	91⅝
By Products 5½s C	97¾	97¾
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	101	101¼
Can Pac 5½s '38	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	94	93¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¾	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s	93¾	93½
Can North sf 7s '40	101	100½
Can Pacific deb 4s	110	110
Can Pacific 4½s '46	84¼	84
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	97¾	97¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	101¾	101½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	107	107
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¾	93¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	91¾	91¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	102⅞	102¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	110	110
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	57	57
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 rcts	100⅛	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94	94
Ches & O 4½s B	97⅝	97⅝
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	93⅜	93⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	91¾	91¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	77	76¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	65½	65½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	84⅞	84⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33	33
Chi & NW 4½s '87	73⅝	73⅝
Chi & NW gen 5s '87	100	100
Chi & NW 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi & NW 7s '30	108½	108½
Chi Railway 5s '27	100½	100½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	70	70
Chi R&P 4½s '52	96¼	96
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1st 5s '60	92⅞	92⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	90⅞	90⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	97	97
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	103½	103½
Chi Coppers 5s '47	114½	114½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	95¼	95¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102⅝	102½
Colonial 6s	107¾	107¾
Colonial Industrial 5s '34	81	81
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94½	94½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99¼	99¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99¾	99¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	86¾	86¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	104¼	104¼
Conn Ry 1st 4½s sta	62¾	62¾
Consum Pow 1st 5s '52	94	94
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¾	102¾
Cuba Can Sug deb 7s '30	100½	100½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41	41
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67½	67½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	81¼	81¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99½	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¾	93¾
Den & R G WN 5s '55	93¼	92½
Den & R G WN 5s '78	96	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s 1940	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	106⅝	106⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98
Eq Gas 5s	98	98
Erie cv 4s B '53	100	100
Edith Rock 6s	83	83
Erie 5s '67	101	100½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	95¾	95¼
Erie gen lien 5s	101	100
Fisk Rubber 8s	80¼	80
Fremont Elk 6s '32	84⅞	84⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s	103⅜	102⅜
Gen Inv 5s	103	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	96½	96½
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	103	102
Goodyear 5s '57	106¾	106¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	93¼	91⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95½
Great Northern 1st	95	95
Great Northern 7s '53 C	109	109
Hudson Coal 5s '62	110½	110½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	71	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	77¼	77¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101⅝
Ill Cen 4s '52	94	93¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	90	90
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98½	98½
Ind Limestone 5s '46	104½	104½
Ind Steel 5s '52	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅜	92¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92⅜	92⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Transit 5s '32	66¼	66¼
Int Ag cv 5s sta '32	90¼	90¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	73½	73½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '52	94¾	94
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103	103
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	107	107
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	96	96
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	74½	74½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '52	90	89⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122¼	120⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	99¼	99¼
Iron City Pit&Mem 4s '36	95¾	95¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	104½
Kentucky Con 4s '87	88¾	88¾
Ky Ind T 4½s sta	88¾	88¾
Kinney Co 7½s '36	106¾	106¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99⅜	99⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	99	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	81	80
Lehigh Val Con 4½s 2003	87	87
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	97¼	97½
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	74	74
Lowe's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100½
Lynn Gas & El 5s '51	89¼	87
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	87	87
L&N col 5s '31	101	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	107	107
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99¾	99¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	85½	85½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	59½	59½
Met W S 4s	91	91
Mich Cen 5s '40	67¼	67¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	14	14
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100	99¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86¾	86¾
Mo K & T 1st 5s B '62	88¾	88¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106¼	106¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	107	107
Mo Pac 5s F '77	74⅝	74⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Mo Pac 5s '49	111¾	111
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96	95¾
Morris & Essex 5s W F	103½	103½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	55
Namm Sons 6s	97¼	97¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	29¾	29¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88	88
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86½	85⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¼	102¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¾	112¾
N Y NH&H clt 6s '40	106¾	106¾
N Y NH&H cv 6s '48	131¾	131
N Y Ont & W gen 4s '55	45¾	45¾
N Y Ont & W 4½s '92	57½	57½
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99½
N Y Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106¼
N Y Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	95½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	70½	70½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91⅞	91⅞
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	55¾	55¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¾	100¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¼	65¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¼	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5 '43	100	100
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88¾	88¾
Oris Steel 6s '41	101¾	101¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102	102
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	78	78
Penn RR 4½s '52	98¾	98¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	98¾
Penn RR 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106¾
Penn RR gold 4½s '36	108½	108½
Penn RR col 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	98¾	98¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98	97½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '42	94½	94½
Poco Coll 5s	104¼	104¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s B '53	103½	103½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	99	98¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93¼
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	94¼	94
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Pub Svc E & G 7s	96	96
Purity Oil 5½s '37	95¾	95½
Purity Baking 5s '48	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97	95½	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97½	97
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	102¾	102¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Richfield Oil '65	84	84
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95¾	95¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	97¾	97¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	88¾	88¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	90	89½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	87½	87½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	103½	103½
Seabd A L con 4s '49	91¾	91¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	60½	60¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70	70
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97½	97½
Shell Union 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Shell Un 5s ct ww	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Cn O 5s '30 D	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¾	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '42	98¼	97¾
Smith A O 6½s '52	95¼	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅝	101½
Solvay 5s	102	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94½	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	91½	91⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	93¾	93¾
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	98¼	98¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	88⅞	88⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116½	116½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	122½	122½
Sparta 4s	104⅜	104⅜
Spokane I R 5s '55	91¾	91¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	70	70
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95½	95½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	89	89
Ter RR Asso Stl. rfg 4s 53	85¾	85¾
Tex Corp 5s '44 rcts	85⅞	85⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101½	101
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	31¾	31¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	99¾	99¾
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	85⅞	85⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102	102
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89⅞	89⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	96¾
Union Pacific CH 4s	92½	92½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	76¾	76¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87⅝	87
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93	93
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	98	98
Va Ry 5s '62	72	72
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	83¾	83¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	99	98
Warner 6s ww	97½	97½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¼	103¼
West Shore 4s 2361	88⅝	88
Western Maryland 4s '52	81½	81
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	90½	90½
Western Un 6½s '36	96½	96½
Western Un cv 5s '50	108¾	108¾
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	89¼	89¼
Wheeling Stl 4¼s B 53	87⅞	87⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	76	75¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73¼	73¼
Wickwire Spen 6s cv '35	38	38
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '36	37½	37½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¼	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 18	Last Feb 17
3½s '47	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
1st 4¼s'47	100.24	100.25	100.23	100.23	100.24
1st 4¼s rg	101	101.1	101	101	
US 3½s'46-56	99.17	99.17	99.17	99.17	99.19
US 3½s'56	103.26	103.16	103.26	103.26	
US 4¼s'52	110.26	110.26	110.26	110.26	110.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adjibi P&P 5s '53	82⅝	82⅜
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Agric Mtg Bk 6s '48	70¾	70¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	94⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	74⅝
Argentine 5½s '62	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅜	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s '60	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¾	96¾
Australia 4½s '57	82	81¾
Australia 5s '57	88	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	88⅞	88
Austria Hydro 6½s rcts	104⅝	104⅝
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	83½	83½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Belgium (King) 8s '41	103¼	102¾
Belgium (King) 7s '49	107	107
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¾	110¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	94	94
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90½	90½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	88¾	88¾
Bolivia 7s '58 ct	90¼	90
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73¾	73¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	73½	73½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	90¾	90¾
Brazil Cen El Ry 7s '52	103¾	103½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76¾	76¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¾	76¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	77	76
Bremen 7s '35	96¾	96¾
Buenos Aires 6s '57	102	102
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	85	85
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6s '36	85	84½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 7½s '47	96¼	96¼
Cal Gas & El 5s '42	104¾	104¾
Calcutta (Corp) 6s '58	88¾	88¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	99¼	99¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107	107
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85½	85¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	88½	88½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Chin (Cy) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25⅞	25⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	75¾	75¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76½	76½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76	76
Copen (City) 4½s '53	81½	81½
Copen Tel 5s '54	94	94
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87⅝	87⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Cundinamarca 6½s '59	75¾	75¾
Czecho Slov 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish (King) 4½s '62	91⅝	91⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s cts '52	98¾	98¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94½	94½
Dutch E I 6s '47	107	107
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Duke Power 6s	104	104
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78⅝	78⅝
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Fiat 7s '46 war	106	106
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92½	92½
Finland 5½s '58	85¾	85¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96¼	96¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95⅞	95⅞
Finnish M A 6½s '54	95⅜	95⅜
Finnish R Es 6½s '44	96⅝	96⅝
French Nat Bk 7s '52	107	106¾
French (Gov) 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111⅞	111⅞
Germ 7s '49	107¾	107¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89½	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¾	82¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94½	94½
Germ G E 6s '48	93¼	93¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99	99
Germ Gt Cr 7s '45	102¼	102
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Greek 6s '68	85⅝	85⅝
Hamburg 6s '46	97	97
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87¼	87¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100¾	100¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¼	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103½
Jugoslavja Bk 7s '57	79	78½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96	95¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	96	95¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103¾	103½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45	99	98½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	90½
Minas 6½s '58 ct	73¾	73¾
Montevid (City) 6s '59	92⅜	92¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52 xw	97	97
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	87⅞	87⅞
Norway Bank 5s '67	97½	96⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	97½	97½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92	92
Nuremberg 6s '52	86⅝	86⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97⅜
Oslo G & E 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¼	99¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102¼	102¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	77½	77½
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	106	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¼	101¼
Peru 6s '61	75¾	75½
Poland 6s '40	76½	76
Poland 7s '47	83¾	83¾
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	93⅜	93⅜
Rhine West '54 xw	106	106
Rhine West '53 xw	92¼	92¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhine Steel Corp 7s '55	96	89¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	75	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99¾	74¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	69½	99¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	75½	69½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96	75½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	96
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	75⅞	90¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6½s '58	68	75½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	94	68
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	90¾	98
Saxon State 6½s '46	90½	90¾
Saxon State 7s '45	99	90½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	99
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79¾	-107½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105	79¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73½	104¼
Soissons (City) 6s '39	103	73½
Sweden (Kin) gct 5½s '54	104¾	103
Swedene (King) 6s '39	108	104¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	108
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90½	108
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	98¾	90½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99½	98½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¼	89¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	90¼	89¾
Trondhjem Lt 5½s '57	96½	90¼
Tyrol 7s '52	89	96½
Tyrol 7½s '55	89	89
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	96¼	96¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	103¾	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	103¾	103¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	96¼	95¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	90½	90½
Westphalia El 6s '53	82	82¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '55	91¼	91¼

COMMON STOCKS RECEDING IN LONDON MARKET

Preference Shares Hard to Get, However—Trusts Buying Courtaulds

By Special Cable

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LONDON—The stock market is largely unchanged from yesterday, with ordinary shares slowly sinking. Difficulty was reported in obtaining many high grade industrial debentures or preference shares, however, holders hanging on so tightly that there was no market in many issues.

The gilt-edge group has lost a further 1-16 and there are reports of more trustee news coming. The Nigerian loan is not going very well. The Leyland Motors report was good, showing dividends for seven years on the 7½ per cent stock paid off, with payment for the remaining two years promised when liquid resources of the company permit.

A few investment trusts are picking up Courtaulds.

Canadian Pacific is down on traffic figures, showing a drop of $528,000 last week, as compared with a year ago.

The Chartered report bears out the caution expressed here previously.

The oil market is upset by the apparent collapse of resistance to price cutting in America, and shares are generally down, especially Eagles. There is a subnormal interest in international securities, Paris selling Rio Tintos.

The discount market is having an unusually small turnover with no quotable change in rates. Renewed weakness in sterling as against the dollar is due mainly to French buying of dollars via London. This is not viewed seriously and, considering the £2,000,000 in sovereigns from Spain due here tomorrow and the £7,000,000 from Australia due here next month, the gold position here is regarded as satisfactory even if Germany, as is probable, continues to take the bulk of new Cape gold offered in the open market in the next few weeks.

The meeting on Thursday of the National Chamber of Shipping will direct attention to acute depression in all branches of the world's cargo trade which reflects the serious fall in commodity prices and the overbuilding of tonnage during the last two years.

The formation of Lord Beaverbrook's new political party aiming to build a tariff wall around the Empire receives a cold welcome in the financial district, and is looked upon as calculated to confuse the electorate and increase the chances of an early return of the Socialist Government with a clear majority.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 6873, compared with 6976 Feb. 10. The Financial News index of British ordinary shares yesterday was 85.5 per cent, compared with 87.0 per cent a week ago.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Waldorf System, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents a share on the common and 20 cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Loews, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 14.

G. C. Murray Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 22.

Underwritings and Participations, Inc. declared a dividend of 75 cents preferred, payable April 2 to stock of March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Barker Trading Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the class A and B stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

Gamewell Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share payable March 15 to stock of record March 5.

Emporium Capwell Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents payable March 24 to stock of record March 1.

Midland-United Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable March 20 to stock of March 1.

Schiff Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Columbia & Arizona declared a dividend of $1.50, payable March 24 to stock of record March 7.

Glidden Company declared the usual extra dividend of 1 per cent in common on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

American Surety Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Utilities Hydro & Ralls Shares Corp. declared a dividend of 14 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. This dividend payment will call for only about 60 per cent of present net earned surplus available for dividends.

Irwing Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous
and Wood

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.—Nearly new Spanish stucco duplex, each 3 rooms, bath; completely furnished; garage, yard; near schools, churches, transportation; $8,000; good income; owner leaving. 1715 High St., Oakland, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.

Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. *Virginia Threadgill.*

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

For sale in Russell Gardens, two splendid residential plots; corner plot; irregular, contains 24,500 square feet, frontage 253 feet; the other is 80x140; short walk to station. Write OWNER, 205 Bay Avenue, Douglaston, L. I., New York, or phone Bayside 2132.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Exceptionally pleasant shingled 7-room house, sleeping porch, overlooking attractive central district; $8000 with terms. MRS. C. C. BILLS, Owner, 468 Fairmont Ave.

ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT GROVES
A SPECIALTY
JOHN WEHR, *Realtor*
Clermont *(The Gem of the Hills)* Florida

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED—By man with several years' experience as manager of chain department stores; will accept any executive position; will go anywhere. M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ADOPTION

WANTED—To adopt baby girl under 2 years of age. X-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—7-room furnished apartment near Mass. Station on Marlborough St.; very exclusive and finely furnished. Call MRS. REYNOLDS evenings, Back Bay 7255, for information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CARLTON ST.—Exclusive 7-8 rooms, 2-3 baths, all modern conveniences; rents $200 to $250. JANITOR, 46 Carlton St., Tel. Regent 2547 or OWNER, Beacon 4440.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

LONGWOOD MANOR—Exclusive 5-6 rooms, 1-2 baths, every modern convenience; rent $135 to $175. 94 to 102 Longwood Ave. JANITOR, 102A, Reg. 8241.

N. Y. C., Bronx, 1428 Parker St.—6 rooms upper part 2-family house, newly decorated. Phone Westchester 7484.

ONE of Brooklyn's finest residential sections, 2124 Ocean Parkway near Ave. U, two elegant 4-room apartments, all latest conveniences, southern exposure; garage; reasonable rent. Telephone Dewey 7419.

BOOKSELLERS

BIBLES, Reference Bibles, Modern Translations, Dictionaries, Bible Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Concordances, "The System Bible Study," Roget's Thesaurus and other helpful books; lesson markers, crayons, etc.; write for price list.

J. & B. GORDON
1158 Salmon Tower Building, New York City
Tel. Chickering 4216

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 820 14th St., N. W.—Successful cafeteria, profitable, attractive; location AA-1; price and terms fair; in splendid condition, including apartment; owner retiring.

DRAMATIC ART

PAULINE POTTER—Pure Speech, Singing and Dramatic Art. Also special children's classes. Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C., Studio 814.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460. Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Successor to
FflorENCE SPENCER
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43 Street, N. Y. C. Penn 0900.

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecomb 1-12—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

CONFIDENTIAL PERSONAL SERVICE for those seeking new or BETTER positions in New York's finest business offices. Call in person 9-2 p. m. VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 West 40th St., New York City.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

WEALTH is not his that gets it, but his who enjoys it.—ITALIAN PROVERB

In Lighter Vein

East and West

"I went out West in '89," said the New Yorker.

"How far d'yu git?" queried the miner.

"Buffalo," said the New Yorker.

"I went East th' same year," said the miner. "Went as far's Butte, Montana. Nearly ran into each other, didn't we?"—*New York Times.*

In a Quandary

Mrs. Newlywed: "Oh, I wish these recipes would be more definite."

Mr. Newlywed: "What's the difficulty, my dear?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Well, this one tells how to use up old potatoes, but does not say how old the potatoes must be."—*Kentish Observer.*

ART TURNED TO PRACTICAL USES

Kaspar, Stockholm

Asking For It

The speaker was getting tired of being interrupted.

"We seem to have a great many simpletons here tonight," he said. "Wouldn't it be advisable to hear one at a time?"

"Yes," said a voice. "Get on with your speech."—*London Standard.*

A Favorite Word

It was at the barbers' ball,
And all the girls were vexed;
For all the conversation heard
Was just the one word, "Next."
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Announcing Breakfast

"You don't need an alarm clock to awaken you in the morning?"

"No, I can always hear my wife scraping the toast."

Unnecessary

Storekeeper: "Shall I draw the chicken for you, madam?"

Young Bride: "No, thank you. Your description is quite sufficient."

A Word a Day

Alterative

While an "alterative," in a general sense, may be anything which changes something, which makes it otherwise (but without destruction of the identity of the thing altered), its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces a change and restores healthy functions.

The word is derived from the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other."

"Alterative" may also be used as an adjective in the sense of causing an alteration, or, specifically, changing a morbid state into one of health. "Alterant" may also be used as a noun or adjective, but in either case it is a general term applying to the causing of a change—without extension into the remedial field.

Al'-ter-a-tive is accented on the first syllable; sound first a as o in orb, e as in maker, second a as in senate, i as in it.

"It proved to be an alterative in the entire system."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Among articles found in taxicabs, a Chicago company confirms the old story by stating that one of its patrons actually left a bass drum behind when he got out, but we have a suspicion that the fellow adopted that method of getting rid of it.

Arkansas Gazette: Inspired writer brings in "the mellow glow of old books, old furniture, old pictures, old garments." The rest may be all right, but our personal observation and experience is that the mellow glow of old garments is a shine.

Detroit News: "There is no ox-tail in ox-tail soup." It is not surprising. We have never found the Parker House in a roll.

Boston Transcript: What has become of the old-timer who could remember when dollar bills were an inch longer than they are now?

Life: It seems the people who live upstairs must have taken up ping pong which they play with a bowling ball.

Odds and Ends

Pipe Rolls

Among the most valuable records preserved in the Public Record Office of England are the pipe rolls, a statement of the King's income and expenditures, so called because they are rolled in the shape of pipes. They date back to 1131 and were not discontinued until 1833.

Paris Population

In the last five years 100,000 foreigners have been added to the population of Paris, while the number of French citizens has decreased by about the same number.

How to Get a Quorum

On account of the difficulty in obtaining a quorum in the Argentine Congress, senators are to be fined a month's salary for failure to attend.

Chinese Exchange

The Chinese telephone exchange of San Francisco, Calif., has 2300 subscribers; two of the operators have served for 20 years.

First Pipe Line

The first successful pipe line for transporting petroleum was one four miles long laid near Titusville, Pa., in 1865.

Italy's Cars

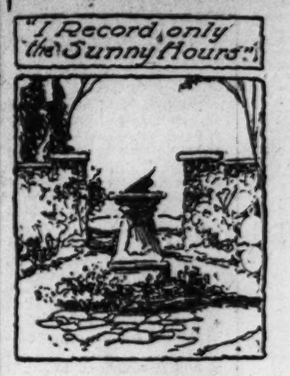
Italy now ranks fourth in motor-car production and there are now about 300,000 cars in operation there.

FOOTSTEPS

The average resident of the United States, according to a statistician of the shoe retailers, takes 18,098 steps daily.

At the Sorbonne

Women students at the Sorbonne, Paris, have increased from 52 to 10,000 in the past 25 years.



The Best Policy

St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.

A PARTY of boys playing near some houses had the misfortune to break a window in one of the dwellings. The boy who was chiefly responsible looked dismayed, then there came the suggestion to run away. But no, he squared his shoulders and walked up the path to the house.

The woman of the house was known to be rather outspoken and so when she opened the door in answer to his knock, he seemed apprehensive.

"Please, Mrs. J——, I've broken your window."

"Broken my window, have you?"

"Yes." He stood his ground, and waited for the storm to break over him.

But after a few seconds' silence, she patted his shoulder. "Bill, you're a good lad to come and tell me," she said. "And now I'm coming with you to see that your mother doesn't scold you for it."

She did, too, and then went back to her work, and forgot the incident. But the boy never forgot. The years passed, and one day recently a man told the elderly Mrs. J—— that he was sure her kindness on that occasion had influenced his whole life.

Improvised Waiting Room

YES, thoughtfulness does pay a dividend, as a contribution from Miss J. L. of New Orleans bears witness. A merchant who has his place of business at the corner of a trolley stop, noticed the discomfort of waiting passengers during a recent cold snap. He accordingly had a large sign printed with this invitation: "Come In! Wait for the Car Where It Is Warm." It was a little act, but it won many friends, and, consequently, customers.

The Children's Corner

Mr. Bunny Bob-Tail Moves

IT WAS a fine spring morning, and Mr. Bunny Bob-tail sat at the door of his hole watching the rooks building their great, dark nests and wishing that a little change and excitement would come his way.

"Hm!" he muttered, "it must be nice to have a new house now and then," and he cast a disdainful glance at his own shabby little home. And then he suddenly gave a loud squeak, for an idea had come to him.

"Why, what's to prevent us from finding a new rabbit hole and removing there right away?" cried he aloud, and up he jumped and away

"Where's My Toothbrush?" Cried Mr. Bunny Bob-tail.

he hopped in a great state of excitement to find that new home before his enthusiasm cooled off.

"Must keep a sharp lookout for an empty hole," he said to himself as he bounded along, and it wasn't long before he spied the very hole, cunningly protected by a friendly gorse bush, and—it was empty!

"Well!" said Mr. Bunny Bob-tail, sniffing inside and out and round about, "if that isn't fortunate!" and the more he sniffed that rabbit hole, the more he wanted to live there; so, with a skip and a jump he made for home to tell Mrs. Bunny Bob-tail and the four Bunny Bob-tail babies that they would have to remove there that very night.

In the pale light of the moon they set out, with pots and pans and all sorts of queer bundles strapped to their backs. But they hadn't gone very far before Mr. Bunny Bob-tail stopped so suddenly that he hit Mrs. Bunny Bob-tail on the nose with the handle of the frying pan.

"Where's my toothbrush?" he cried in a loud voice.

And there was nothing else for it but to unpack every single parcel and bundle until that toothbrush was found, for it was the apple of Mr. Bunny Bob-tail's eye, and with it stuck behind his ear for safety, they soon filed into the new home, agog with excitement.

Half-an-hour later, after supping off lettuce sandwiches and bottled dew, the Bunny Bob-tail family flung themselves down upon the soft earth and were soon fast asleep.

Now in the middle of the night, a strange thing happened. A stout little rabbit hurried into the rabbit hole, jumped into Mr. Bunny Bob-tail's bed, and landed with a bang right onto Mr. Bunny Bob-tail's sleeping form.

"Hi!" shouted Mr. Bunny Bob-tail, and "Hi!" shouted the Stranger Rabbit, both as startled as could be, and "Hi! Hi!" squealed Mrs. Bunny Bob-tail in alarm.

"How dare you give me a fright like that?" yelled Mr. Bunny Bob-tail.

"And how dare you give me a fright like that?" squealed the Stranger Rabbit.

"I only moved in here tonight," said Mr. Bunny Bob-tail.

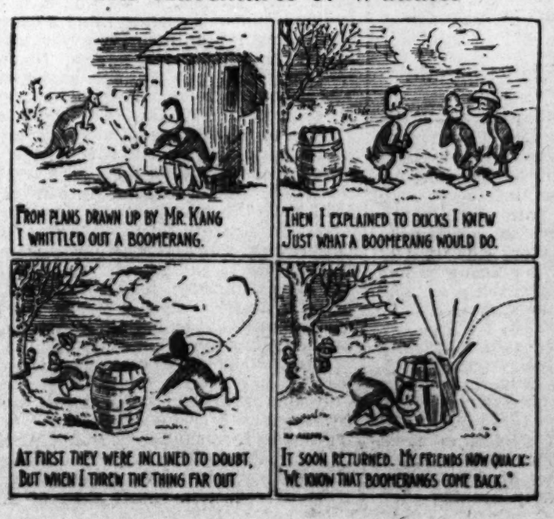
"And I only returned home here from my holiday tonight," replied the Stranger Rabbit.

"Do you mean to say you live here?" gasped Mr. Bunny Bob-tail.

"Of course I do," said the Stranger Rabbit. "Good gracious! Did you think it was an empty hole?"

And then, suddenly, they began to laugh, and they laughed so loud, and so long, that the Bunny Bob-tail babies all trooped in to see what was the matter. And that was the very last time that Mr. Bunny Bob-tail tried to move his home.

The Adventures of Waddles


FROM PLANS DRAWN UP BY MR. KANG I WHITTLED OUT A BOOMERANG.
THEN I EXPLAINED TO DUCKS I KNEW JUST WHAT A BOOMERANG WOULD DO.
AT FIRST THEY WERE INCLINED TO DOUBT, BUT WHEN I THREW THE THING FAR OUT
IT SOON RETURNED. MY FRIENDS NOW QUACK: "WE KNOW THAT BOOMERANGS COME BACK."

'In' Puzzle

Using the Illustrations as a Guide, Fill in the Blank Spaces With the Names of the Objects.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Waterfalls Puzzle:
Niagara—North America.
Gavarnie—Europe.
Iguassu—South America.
Victoria—Africa.
Gersoppa—Asia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

For World Court Justice

THE resignation of Charles E. Hughes from the place on the Permanent Court of International Justice to which he had been elected but which he had scarcely assumed makes a nomination of a new American member probable. In fact, the whole Court is to be elected anew next September and nominations are being made by all nations. It is of the utmost importance to the future usefulness of the Court that these nominees should be selected with an eye single to its efficiency, development and dignity.

The World Court is still in its infancy. Established in 1920, it has thus far rendered judgment in only thirteen causes and presented sixteen advisory opinions. Upon its bench have sat men of the highest professional attainments representing eleven nations. There was at the outset a not unnatural tendency to elect jurists of the highest standing and of the most prolonged and honorable service. Two ends were thus served—a new honor and dignity was conferred upon the jurist selected as a sort of reward for a long life of service, and the personnel of the bench was of an eminence which commanded respect throughout the world.

But admirable as are these ends, they are not attained without a certain sacrifice of other qualities which the Court should possess. Professional men do not attain the honorable eminence enjoyed by most of the members of the Court in the days of their fullest vigor. To many appointment to this distinguished tribunal came at the culmination of a long life of service, rather than at the opening of a new and useful career. Brief as has been the period of the Court's activities, it has been unsettled by the passing of two members and the resignation of three.

The World Court today stands much in the position of the United States Supreme Court in its earlier days. It needs to build up a body of precedents, to establish itself in the consciousness of the people it serves—in this instance, the people of the whole world. In the early days of the Supreme Court there was a constant changing of its justices. Not until John Marshall in the prime of life came to the Court and gave it thirty-four years of continuous service did it begin to erect that edifice of jurisprudence which has remained unshaken. Joseph Story of Massachusetts, with an equal number of years on the bench to his credit, added greatly to the stability of the Court.

What the World Court needs is a period of established personnel capable of giving long and consistent service. Not the high reputation of its judges, but the nature of their work is what is required to impress it upon the consciousness of nations as a true court of international justice. Some recognition of this fact glimmers in the recent regulation that members of the Court must henceforth reside permanently in The Hague. The practice followed hitherto of having the judges in residence only when the Court was sitting gave encouragement to the election of men whose chief professional interests were elsewhere—men to whom a place on its bench was an honor chiefly valued for its effect on opinion at home.

Men of international interests and legal attainments, who have still the youth that gives at least reasonable expectation of a quarter of a century on the bench, are the type which should characterize the World Court in these days of its first development. There are many such in every nation and state. Massachusetts possesses one peculiarly well qualified in the person of Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and a trustee of the World Peace Foundation. Professor Hudson, by writing and speaking, has perhaps contributed more than any American to the explication of the Court and its qualities to the American people. His volume on the subject is authoritative, and his contributions to the newspaper and periodical press have been many and instructive. Not only by his legal attainments and his past service in international law, but by his youth and reasonable expectation of a long period of activity he is peculiarly fitted for this honorable post.

Democracy and British Schools

THE movement to democratize English public schools to the same extent as the universities have been democratized, merely aims at the restoration of their traditional rôle, for Eton and Winchester, for instance, were founded for the benefit of poor pupils. They have come to be centers of aristocracy, but the reorganization of the elementary education of the country on the basis of the Hadow report makes the present moment peculiarly suitable for an attempt to make them more widely useful.

Anyone acquainted with educational history will know that the value of the system of intellectual, social, moral, and athletic training given in English public schools has never been more fully recognized than it is today. But the existence of two classes of schools in Great Britain, one, the public schools, feeding Oxford and Cambridge, and the other, the elementary and secondary schools, mainly sending their students either to the provincial universities or directly into industry, tends to prevent the English system of education from becoming a unity, and encourages obsolete social and class distinctions.

What is the remedy for this? It does not lie in the abolition of the public schools, but in their ceasing to be confined to the wealthier parts of the community. If it were as easy to pass by means of scholarships from the elementary to the public school as it is from a secondary school into Oxford, one of the principal defects of British education would be removed.

A public school education is slightly less expensive than residence in an Oxford or Cambridge college, but whereas 10 per cent of Oxford and 11 per cent of Cambridge graduates begin their education in the elementary school, the number of elementary scholars who proceed to a public school is quite negligible. Yet in theory scholarships at the latter institutions are as open as those at the older universities. The difficulty is that the type of instruction given in the elementary schools, necessarily lacking the classical languages, is unsuited for the winning of these scholarships.

But with the beginning at the age of eleven of an advanced scheme of education for all children—such is the fundamental of the Hadow plan—a new situation arises. Many of these children will start immediately the study of Latin, and some will embark on Greek, and the best of them, if properly taught for that purpose, would find the gaining of a public school entrance scholarship two years later well within their capacities. There is an opportunity now for making the system of English education democratic in all its branches; it should be grasped.

Parity—Servant, Not Master

OF ALL the will-o'-the-wisps which international politicians have pursued up and down the echoing corridors of statecraft, that embodied in the term "parity" is the most elusive and in its very fundamentals one of the most dangerous. Originated in the interest of disarmament, parity is not only unobtainable in literal fact, but is merely another way to describe what was once open and unashamed national rivalry. Instead of saying, "We are never going to need our navy in a conflict against Great Britain"—which must be an obvious truth if there is any common sense left in the world—the American statesmen said, "We must have a navy equal to Britain's, even though we build up to get it."

Initially, the doctrine served a useful purpose in bringing the British and American peoples together again after the severe strain of the Geneva conference. To most Americans the mere expression and admission of the term parity into the Anglo-American discussions meant recognition of undeniable American rights. In lieu of something better, the catchword became a political doctrine. It sweetened Anglo-American relations inconsistently but effectively. It brought Great Britain and the United States to that high level of mutual confidence which was at its zenith during the visit of Ramsay MacDonald to the United States in October, 1929. Recommenced at the London naval conference, the endless pursuit of the doctrine not only led American statesmen into the egregious blunder of demanding the right to build a new battleship, but is serving as a battle cry to Italy for a fleet equal to the strongest continental power, and it hides in the background of discussion between almost all the five powers, whose task it is not to build up navies, but to cut them down.

In the flood of enthusiasm which preceded the conference, particularly during Mr. MacDonald's American visit, nearly everybody forgot what parity meant and how inconsistent it was with the genuine confidence implicit between Britain and America. The doctrine, perhaps against the will of statesmen, tended to freeze the British and American navies not into mutual confidence, but into perpetual competition. The United States, instead of disregarding the British navy in its armament plans, set the British navy up as a mark to shoot at, and in the London calculations proceeded to attempt to bring the standard of its own navy as closely to the British as hairsplitting distinctions over a mathematical interpretation of parity would permit. The American preoccupation was to translate parity into ships—as many, as strong, as modern, as superior ships as the cloak of parity would cover. Obviously, beneath Dr. Jekyll of parity there hid Mr. Hyde of superiority. An extreme interpretation of the doctrine came when the Americans demanded the right to build a new battleship.

But the mischief of admitting parity as a respectable thesis without sweeping qualifications did not end there. Italy took up the slogan almost as soon as the United States, and even insisted on its right in theory to Mediterranean equality with Great Britain. Japan, too, while not talking about parity, asked for an increased ratio which carries with it exactly the same hostile thinking as does parity.

Before the conference opened, responsible British and American statesmen saw how sweeping could be the mischief of mathematical ratios and parities. It was decided that the conference should seek to avoid a discussion of these hypothetical, dangerous phrases and examine only actual naval figures, whatever their relative significance. But the doctrine of parity was at large in London and could not apparently be controlled. With the new American battleship as an object lesson before them of what grotesqueries parity can engender, it is to be hoped the statesmen will try for a fresh start.

Many in Britain reaffirm their belief that the British fleet is not based in any sense upon American strength, while American statesmen declare that the American navy bears no real relationship to the British. This much should not be unobtainable, for the ties between Britain and America are too strong, too real, too sensible to be cut by insensate armaments competition. Between other countries the doctrine of parity should have no application whatever, because it conforms to no underlying reality. Mutual confidence, which alone strengthens security and decreases armaments, is in itself built up by the banishment from national thinking of the sort of rivalry which parity evokes. It is not too late to make a fresh start, thinking more of reduction rather than of meticulous equality. It is, after all, only necessary to recognize that for some nations the League of Nations at Geneva forms a guarantee which is reinforced for all nations by that solemn covenant, the Pact of Paris. In such a world-comity, rivalry, implicit in the word parity, should have no place.

Reach for a Fact, Instead—

THE Federal Trade Commission has taken one admirable step toward rescuing the American public from the subtle, suggestive and extravagant advertising of certain cigarette manufacturers. It is to be hoped that the time is now past when the cigarette advertisers are to be permitted to foist their misleading claims upon the public mind with such a stout disregard of fact and ethics.

It was inevitable that the fantastic and unfounded assertions of the cigarette advertisers should ultimately defeat their own purpose; and it is certain that the decision of the Federal Trade Commission accords with the growing public aversion to such advertising. Specifically, the commission demands that testimonials shall no longer be written by indorsers who have not used the products, that testimonials which are paid for must be so indicated, and that the sweeping dietetic boasts of the cigarette advertisers be discontinued.

What a blow this will be to some advertising campaigns, and what a curtailment to the highly profitable business of some of the more all-inclusive indorsers! Why, one weekly magazine not long ago carried in a single issue advertisements for sixteen commodities all indorsed by the same motion picture actress!

What a boon this decision is to the advertising profession as a whole—a profession which has, but for rare exceptions, demonstrated a notable faithfulness to its high standards. If the attitude of the Trade Commission in the cigarette case establishes itself as a precedent, it will have a purifying effect upon the whole flood of dubious testimonial advertisers, making it easier for constructive and truthful advertising to win its way, and making it harder for offensive and unfair advertising to circulate its claims.

Help for the British Farmer

AS NEWS reaches England of the work accomplished by the Federal Farm Board set up in the United States last year, the view is gradually gaining ground that the chief need of British agriculture is the development of increased bargaining power for the farmer. It is confidently asserted that, did the farmer today receive as high a proportion of the retail price of his products as he did in 1914, British agriculture would, after two such harvests as those of 1928 and 1929, at least be in a fair way toward prosperity.

The main difficulty in stopping the spread of prices between producer and consumer is that, to strengthen their bargaining power, the farmers will have to act collectively as members of an organized industry, and this is contrary to their individualistic traditions. But the National Farmers' Union, which has now attained a membership of 120,000, is steadily facing this problem, and will no doubt ultimately accomplish the ideal of united action.

The importance of the issues depending on the activities of the National Farmers' Union becomes clear when it is remembered that agriculture is still the greatest industry in Britain, the value of its output in 1925, for example, being £15,000,000 more than that of coal and £160,000,000 more than that of iron and steel. Clearly, every step toward improved conditions in such a vital industry will be a step forward for the whole country.

Crime News' Poor Alibi

A CHICAGO gangster was arrested last year because he read the newspapers! His devotion to the press, in fact, kept him in jail five or six months. Had he pursued his study of current journalism less conspicuously, he would not have been molested. It happened, however, that his city was then disturbed by an unusual crime, and this suspected gangster was brought to light by the manner in which he kept hid in a hotel room and sent out avidly for every edition of the daily papers.

Many a fair-faced argument in defense of crime news has been advanced on the ground that it aids in the apprehension of evildoers. The printing of a crime may of course lead occasionally to its punishment, but very rarely. Certainly such instances do not justify the volume or the character of much of the crime news, which obviously is published for its sensation value alone.

Moreover, the criminals can read, even if in so doing they take chances with the law, as at Chicago. Although a newspaper story may spring a trap on a culprit, it is more likely to give him just what he needs for his protection. In countless instances promiscuous publication of crime news has planted the seed of lawlessness in the thoughts of the young. From such a standpoint, therefore, even granting that occasionally crime stories may help to bring criminals to justice, the harm done in starting them on their careers of crime far outbalances any fancied service rendered.

Editorial Notes

"Good proof of our air-mindedness," says the Arkansas Gazette, "is that we've quit looking up when a plane passes over." This should be no cause, however, for not looking both ways for passing motorcars when crossing a busy street.

"If people would only avoid long words and stick to monosyllables as much as they can, they would all get on better," remarked Stanley Baldwin. But how was it that he didn't refer to monosyllables as "short words"?

An officer of a national organization of tailors states that a man may be well dressed on from $5000 to $10,000 yearly. We don't know but he might, at that.

A new apartment in New York bars pets, birds, children and music. Home was never like this.

The Secret of Columbus

IT IS a strange and fascinating fact that so much in the career of Christopher Columbus, whose projected voyage to India had so unexpected and so epoch-making an ending, should still remain a mystery. Strange, because the documentary evidence relating to his life and time is voluminous, and fascinating, because there seems to have been some design in the vagueness with which Columbus referred to his own affairs.

Why, one cannot help asking, was Columbus so shy of signing his name? And even if his addiction to using his title—El Almirante—in place of his name is in itself a revealing feature of his ambition, what secret lies hidden behind that curious assortment of oddly spaced letters with which, when not using his title, he chose to sign important documents as if wishing to hide, as with some magic seal, his identity for all time?

It is certainly an amazing circumstance that to this day no complete history of Columbus should have been written, and that no Prescott should have arisen to limn the portrait of so romantic and so vital a personality. For it is apparently admitted not only that are the few scanty biographical data supplied by Columbus himself suspect, but also that his early biographers have made use of a number of facts that have lost some of their authority in the light of later research. It is, indeed, this uncertainty that still cloaks the early periods of Columbus's life and the inexplicable air of mystery that he, himself, imparted to them by his lapses into the enigmatic that account for the latest attempts, in Spain and France, to illumine the obscure patches of his career and to draw a more or less consistent, if hardly convincing, picture of his character.

Thus Señor Celso Garcia de la Riega tries to prove, not without a gallant show of local patriotism, for he, himself, is a Galician, that Columbus was a native of Galicia, his father a rebel against authority, and his mother a Jewess hiding from the Inquisition. Señor Luis Ulloa, on the other hand, is apparently no less convinced that Columbus was a Catalan nobleman, John Baptist Colom by name, who for political reasons assumed the name of Cristobal Colón, which in his later sojournings in Genoa became converted into Christopher Columbus.

Unfortunately, as an English critic has just so convincingly proved, neither can substantiate his theory on anything but personal fancy aided, perhaps, by rather forced inferences from documents of questionable authority. As for Marius André's attempt to interpret Columbus's longing for the discovery of new lands as the calculating business instinct of an unscrupulous slave trader, it is obvious that even those who delight in picking holes in the reputations of great men will find it hard to accept such a caricature.

Modern research, it would then seem, has so far failed to reveal the secret of Columbus's life. Meanwhile, however, it may console the inquirer after historical facts that in the midst of so much uncertainty the names of the three caravels that brought Columbus to the shores of America have been preserved, for there is still the music of a vanished world in them, something that is part and parcel of the personality of Columbus himself: the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina.

D. M.

America and the Free Seas

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

THE United States is generally regarded as the champion of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. Yet the sincerity of Americans in this regard is seriously called into question by the widely accepted belief that, so long as they remained neutral in the Great War, they vigorously upheld the idea of the freedom of the seas, only to abandon it the moment they entered the conflict. Even so careful a student as Nicholas Roosevelt, in his recently published volume on "England and America," appears to share this belief. And many writers, both in the United States and abroad, accept it as an admitted historical fact.

Nevertheless, there is no evidence to support any such theory. On the contrary, such evidence as there is tends to quite the opposite conclusion. Unfortunately, it is not yet in the form of official documents to which citation can be made. But enough is definitely known to indicate its character.

It is known, for example, that when the Balfour mission came to the United States immediately after its entry into the war, an effort was made to win the Administration to the idea of assimilating America's naval policy to that of Great Britain—in other words, to get the United States to join forces with the British Navy in enforcing control of the seas in accordance with the British interpretation of maritime law.

This the American Government refused categorically to do. The British were assured that the United States wanted to do everything possible to advance the allied cause, but that what it did must be justified under the law of the sea as America interpreted it. The Nation could not summarily abandon the tradition and contentions of a century in order to meet the exigencies of the moment.

The United States proceeded to regulate its own trade with neutrals by means of export licenses, a matter entirely within its rights as belligerent, in order to guard against the possibility of that trade assisting the enemy. It revived the "right of angary" to warrant taking over, for its own use, certain Dutch vessels which happened to be in American harbors. It did, toward the end of the war, join in mine-laying operations in the North Sea. These last two actions may be criticized on the ground that they were somewhat inconsistent with the theories underlying the doctrine of the freedom of the seas, but they did not violate the doctrine itself.

As to that, the instructions to the navy when it entered the contest were to "fight the enemy, not neutrals," and there is no record of a neutral ship being brought into port or otherwise interfered with by American vessels of war in any manner not wholly consistent with maritime regulations which the United States had long recognized and supported.

It would appear, then, at least until contradictory evidence is brought to light, that instead of abandoning its traditional position in regard to the freedom of the seas upon entering the war, the United States carefully avoided, even under the pressure of naval conflict, doing anything which could be so construed.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE composer of "The Chocolate Soldier," "Waltz Dream," and other popular operettas, Oscar Straus, is leaving Berlin for Hollywood by invitation of Warner Brothers. He has expressed himself as delighted with the prospect of working at a singing film, and is not a little proud of being the first European composer to go across the Atlantic on such an errand. Herr Straus, who, by the way, began his musical studies with Max Bruch in Berlin—a fact not generally known—and whose first compositions were songs, chamber and symphonic compositions, has nothing but admiration for the talking and singing film, whose future, he is assured, will be great. He has always, he says, been keenly interested in it, and sees in it no rival of the stage. For the operetta composer, Herr Straus declares the singing film has undreamed-of possibilities; not only can a perfect interpretation remain the same for any number of performances, independent of changing voices or technical difficulties, but in the smallest corner of the provinces an artistically faultless performance can be enjoyed as easily as in the capital. It is not possible to overlook the music film today, or to deny its right to be termed a productive artist. Such is the opinion of Oscar Straus.

Berlin's latest museum, which will be opened in a few weeks, is to be a permanent aviation exhibition occupying two buildings of the Central Airport on Tempelhof Field. The development of aeronautics from their infancy up to the present day is to be graphically shown, a great part of the historical section of the "IIa," the international aero show of a year or two ago, receiving a prominent place. The first glider, a Wright machine, the first engined planes, such as that of Grade and the Rumpler Taube, many original models and designs will be on view. Models of the latest giants, such as the DO-X, the Rohrbach Romar, and the latest Zeppelin will be permanently set up, and the museum will certainly prove attractive in summer to the airport's numerous foreign visitors. Its name is the least attractive thing about it; officially it is to be known as Die Luftfahrtsammelstelle (central depot of aeronautics).

Siegfried Wagner has been on one of his periodical visits to Berlin, accompanied by his English wife, Winifred, who is his right hand in all business matters of the Festspiele—work in which her heart is bound up. Herr Wagner, in his genial manner, related anecdotes of his own activities. He departs for Paris to conduct a concert, and goes thence to Milan, where he will conduct the "Ring" at the Scala. This will be the first time he has conducted this work outside of Bayreuth, and it will also be its first performance, just as Richard Wagner wrote it, without any curtailments, a condition made by the composer's son. One story told deserves to be repeated. Speaking of Toscanini's forthcoming conducting at Bayreuth, Herr Wagner was asked if the famous conductor's fees were not almost prohibitive, whereupon he replied that he certainly did feel some trepidation on approaching the subject, but he had received the following answer: "Please let there be no talk of money between us. I leave it entirely to you. I owe so much to your father that I look upon it as the fulfillment of a longed-for dream to be allowed to conduct at Bayreuth."

Almost all details of the Bayreuth Festspiele have just been published, the cast for the leading rôles in all the works has been decided upon. Arturo Toscanini, instead of merely one performance as was at first announced, will conduct all the performances of "Tristan and Isolde" and "Tannhäuser." The part of Tristan will be taken by Lauritz Melchior and Gotthalf Pister, that of Isolde by Nanny Larsen-Todsen and Brangäne by Anny Helm. The "Ring" will bring Karin Branzell as Fricka and Waltraute, Enid Zanther from the Vienna State Opera as Erda, Harald Kravitt from the Berlin State Opera as Hagen, Friedrich Schorr as Wotan and Larsen-Todsen as Brünhilde. Siegfried will be given by Eduard Habich and Melchior. Parsifal will be sung by Gunnar Graarud and Fritz Wolff; Kundry by Frau Roessler-Keuschnigg from the State Opera at Stuttgart, and Gurnemanz by Kipnis and Andresen. The part of Tannhäuser is to be given by the Hungarian tenor Siegmund Pilinsky, that of Elisabeth by Maria Müller, Venus by Frau Jost-Arden, and the Landgrave by Ivar Andresen. For the first three performances every seat in the house is already taken, and booking is generally very strong.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the building of a floating church, stationed in the West Harbor of the Spree, was celebrated with much enthusiasm recently. The boat, which was formerly a steamer and was presented for its present purpose by a Berlin shipowner, is painted white, and has for its sign a tall, white cross, which can be seen at a great distance. It was built and equipped for a simple Lutheran service for the bargemen, who are unable to leave their boats for any length of time when in port. The large cabin which forms the chapel also serves for a meeting room for the boatmen. The Inner Mission of Berlin, assisted by numerous well-wishers, is responsible for the upkeep, and the undertaking has been from the beginning a success in every way. The anniversary was a festival for all concerned. All the boats in the harbor were decorated with flags, and a band played old German boat songs on the deck of the floating church. It was a short but impressive service, attended by bargemen from all the surrounding neighborhood and conducted by the Superintendent-General of Berlin. An address was afterward given by the clergyman of the boat, who told of its development and of the loyalty of the "parish"; the good the institution had done among the bargees, he said, was incalculable.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Higher Lawlessness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Of far greater importance than the question of abandoning national prohibition, because in the brief period of ten years the law has not been fully enforced, is the issue raised by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in his recent declaration affirming the right of citizens of the United States to resort to what he termed "the higher lawlessness." Plainly stated, his position is that obedience to a law is not an obligation upon those who are not in sympathy with its purposes; and the only logical inference to be drawn from the promulgation of this doctrine in connection with the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act is that he believes that the individual has the right to say what laws he will, or will not, obey.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the general acceptance of this theory of the relations of the people to their government would make an orderly, civilized society impossible. Laws are simply rules of conduct laid down for the protection of all citizens against acts of violence, fraud or oppression, and are assumed to represent the wishes of the majority of those constituting any state or community. It is quite true that many laws intended to protect the weak against the strong have been wrested from their purpose and used to the injury of those in whose interests they were enacted. In the name of the law great injustices have been, and still are, perpetrated against minorities, and even against majorities, of the population. But the remedy lies in the faithful enforcement of the law, or, in the case of changed conditions, making laws obsolete, in their repeal.

The Government of the United States has for more than 100 years raised a large part of its revenues by tariff taxes laid upon imported merchandise. Yet after all these years of experiment, the daily record of arrests, fines and imprisonment for smuggling shows that a considerable number of persons, actuated by greed or animated by the spirit of the "higher lawlessness," are breaking the customs laws.

Would Dr. Butler assert the right of a convinced free trader, who believes that laws interfering with his right to buy in the cheapest market are ethically wrong, to defy the Government of the United States?

W. G.

New York, N. Y.

The President's Salary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can the United States expect so much from the occupant of its Presidency as properly to dignify the office, and yet be parsimonious in its compensation? And surely it is parsimonious when it expects to obtain a suitable occupant, who must be a highly developed executive of wide experience, a finished diplomat, possessed of vast knowledge of both national and international problems, physically, morally and financially sound, honest, honorable and above suspicion, and able to head a vast organization of the magnitude of the United States of America, and then give as compensation the absurdly inadequate sum of $75,000 per year.

I would like to see the salary of the presidents of the United States of America increased from its present figure of $75,000 per year to a minimum of $250,000 per year.

W. JOHN PRICE.

New York, N. Y.